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THE DOOM OF BOURBONISM

CRIMINAL BLUNDERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

A LETTER FROM AN INDEPENDENT GEORGIA DEMOCRAT—DEFEAT CERTAIN AFTER THE CRIMES OF THE EXTRA SESSION—THE STUPID FOLLIES OF LEADING BOURBONS DENOUNCED—SPREAD OF THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT—THE PEOPLE TIRED OF TILDEN'S "GRIEVANCE."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Felton, of Georgia, who is an Independent Democrat, and who was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses against the regular Democratic candidate, has written the following letter to a friend in this city.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 4, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter requesting for publication my views on the situation and future outlook for the Democratic Party; the extent and probable future of the Independent movement in this State; if the South would be satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Tilden; also, what effect will the spirit of repudiation in several of the Southern States have on the commercial relations of the South? Each of these questions would require a long article to answer them satisfactorily, but I must content myself with a brief reply to your entire letter.

First—The present and future of the Democratic Party. I am a Democrat, and sincerely believe that the principles of Democracy as enunciated by Jefferson and illustrated in the past by the teachings and example of distinguished statesmen are essential to the perpetuity of our form of government. To establish and preserve those principles should command the unstinted attention and labor of every citizen, whether in public or private life. In doing this we must forever carefully separate the true from the false. We must remember that men and organizations may grow corrupt, and that sometimes, by a blind allegiance to both, we may sacrifice the very principle we cherish. We must remember that after the late civil war the Democratic Party was placed by its opponents in the attitude of defending the South against the stalwart element of the Republican Party; or, more plainly, the Democratic Party was unjustly represented as antagonizing the Union sentiments of the North. We have lost the confidence of the North and we can never regain control of the Government until we convince the citizens of the United States that we are more conservative, more observant of the Constitution and the laws, more honest and economical, more capable and better fitted to guard the integrity of the Union and the rights of the citizen than the Republican Party. We must recover the confidence of the people before we can recover political power. During the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, I privately and publicly expressed the opinion that the proceedings of that session would result in the defeat of the Democratic Party. It was manifest to me that the passions and prejudices of partisanship, rather than reason and wise statesmanship, were guiding the councils of Democratic leaders; that they were making capital for their opponents, instead of strengthening their own party, and that they were solidifying the North against an already solid South.

I need not recapitulate the mistakes and criminal blunders of that session—our threat to *withhold the appropriations* until certain repeal measures were approved by the President; our indirect announcement to the world that we intended to ignore the Executive branch of the Government and to make Congress with its factious turbulence to the absolute dictator of this country; our unsuccessful effort to repeal the election laws, not upon the ground of inexpediency, but upon the ground of their unconstitutionality, and vehemently pressing that objection in the face of the following section of the Constitution: "The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." The discussions upon these various questions made the impression upon the Northern mind, that Democracy was nothing but State rights run mad; that we would sweep from the statute-book the last war measure if we, as a party, were in power; that secession and rebellion would again follow as necessary sequences of this extreme view of State rights. Thus that most wholesome axiom, "Support the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies," was perverted by the impolitic speeches of our unwise leaders into the rock upon which our party went to pieces. Then we had the wild effort to create excitement about the use of the Army at the polls. Had there been an army at the polls there would have been some sense in this theatrical display, this rehearsal of providing an imaginary foe. There should be no army at the polls, and our countryman, while they enjoy their liberties, will never again permit an armed soldier at the ballot-box. His presence there is a symbol of despotism, but one of the first acts of President Hayes after his inauguration was to withdraw the Army from every Southern State where they had been stationed in violation of law, and during this entire war of politicians there was not a single soldier interfering with the ballot-box in any of the States, and we had the direct assurance of this patriotic President that during his term of office no soldier should approach the ballot-box to interfere with the freedom of elections. Yet we received his protestations with ribald jest and biting sarcasm, and "his Fraudulency" was the mildest epithet we applied to this President, who, for this patriotic work, should receive the respect and gratitude of every Southern man. I need not continue these recitals, these demonstrations of incapacity, of blind passion. Suffice it to say that our Democratic Congress has alarmed the Northern people. They are afraid to intrust the administration of the Government to the hands of violent men. They would rather risk the perils of centralization than to endure the horrors of secession. They would as soon see the Government "shot to death," as to have it, "starved to death." All this has been the work of our self-constituted leaders.

The great mass of the Democratic Party are conservative in their opinions, and as true to the Constitution and the Union. Yet the toiling millions, particularly in the South, are unjustly held responsible for the vaporing follies of these hot-heads. In addition to these blunders of the extra session, there have been in some Southern localities outrages upon law and the freedom of the ballot-box, which, though they may not exceed in violence similar outrages in the North, yet they have served to influence the Northern mind against the Southern people, who, as a whole, condemn such outrages as heartily as any man in the North—the Dixon murder, the Chisolm murder, the frequent acts of intimidation, and the efforts of the advocates of "caucus dictation" to drive, *solens volens*, all men into the support of their nominees. I repeat, these acts of violence and attempted violence, while not confined to the South, and many of them greatly exaggerated, have contributed largely to the present and prospective defeat of the Democratic Party, and if we fail next year in electing a Democratic President, which now seems inevitable, I can only say: "Democracy has been slaughtered in the house of its friends."

You ask me to what extent the Independent movement is spreading in this State. I answer, it promises to sweep the State from the mountains to the seaboard next year. I believe our next Governor and a majority of our next Congress and of our State Legislature, will be elected as Independents. The honest and intelligent citizens of this State are determined to throttle and overthrow that organized Bourbonism, which has well-nigh destroyed the very bulwarks of genuine Democracy, that never learns and never forgets; that stands as a barrier to our material progress, narrow, selfish, and illiberal, its only bond of union a struggle for spoils, its only hope of success the tricks of the caucus and the lash of the party. Its fruit has turned to ashes in the hands of our countrymen, and Georgia Democrats are resolved to rescue the Democratic Party from its destructive grasp. Independentism does not rely upon party machinery; confides in principles; enthrones country, and trusts the people rather than party lines.

You ask if Tilden's nomination would be satisfactory to the people of this State, and if the South would give him a solid and cordial support. The people of Georgia would not be satisfied with Mr. Tilden's nomination. He might, and I think he would, carry the State, but it would be "by the skin of his teeth." The people of Georgia are convinced that he loves his money more than the Democratic Party. They believe that had Mr. Tilden never been heard of, Democracy would to-day be triumphant in this Union. They are tired of his grievance, and hundreds of the best Democrats in the State will not vote if he is nominated. There is no use in talking about Mr. Tilden. I imagine that to-day's work in New-York will quietly lay him away among the other relics of antiquated Bourbonism, and hereafter men will study him as a rich specimen of the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain." I believe there is but one man in the United States who, as a Democrat, can win the Presidency next year. That man is David Davis, of Illinois. Mr. Bayard is an honest, incorruptible man, but his position on the Silver bill at the last session of Congress, and his financial views generally, will array the whole Greenback Party against him. And here let me say, that party is not dead nor does it sleep. The people believe that if Mr. Bayard's views on finance are correct, then Gen. Grant and Secretary Sherman and other Republicans are entitled to all the credit of their establishment, and should enjoy all the honors which may accrue from their successful advocacy. In addition to this objection, his candidacy would fail to quiet the North. The scarecrows that Republican leaders, aided and abetted by Bourbon fanatics, have erected among the people, would not down at Mr. Bayard's bidding. David Davis would be acceptable to conservative men in all sections—to Greenbackers, to working men, to capitalists, to Democrats, and to thousands of Republicans. His candidacy would reassure the North. It would give assurances that the Democratic Party would be conservative, and that the party would not starve or shoot the Government. But he will not be nominated. He is not the sort of man who is popular with the manipulators of State and National Conventions.

Your last question is: What effect will the spirit of repudiation have on the commercial relations of the South? Let me say that I do not believe the spirit of repudiation exists to any considerable extent in the South, certainly not in Georgia. We favor the payment of every dollar of public indebtedness, State and Federal. In the midst of our poverty we are willing to labor and to be taxed for the preservation of the honor and credit of the Government. I am sorry if there are any States or individuals who advocate repudiation as a remedy for the financial ills we are suffering. The remedy would increase our poverty a hundred-fold. We also insist on paying this indebtedness in good money, just such money as our farmers, merchants and mechanics are compelled to receive every day—silver and greenbacks. Business is now reviving. The stimulant of a large influx of gold into this country from Europe, good crops here and bad crops there, has brought it about, because the volume of money has been increased by a favorable balance of trade. This revival of business is now blessing the country; but when the gold takes the back track, as it is liable to do at any time, then comes the crash. Let us have free and unlimited coinage of silver; let us increase our greenback circulation pro rata with the increase of silver and gold, and thus, by keeping up the volume of money, make the present "business boom" permanent. Then, my word for it, repudiation, and the very spirits of repudiation, would perish in the land.

In conclusion, whatever party shall be in *power, may the different sections of the Union* reap the benefits of a wise and liberal policy, growing in wealth and population, in virtue and intelligence. May the liberties of our countrymen be perpetual. Very respectfully,

W. H. FELTON.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

SPEAKER RANDALL INVITED TO ATTEND THE CEREMONIES NEXT WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, Speaker Randall, who was at that time a member of the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, served with that corps in the three months' service, and was stationed for a time at Carlisle Barracks, Penn. Gen. George H. Thomas, then a junior officer, was in command of the department in which the City Troop served, and Mr. Randall was so impressed with the soldierly qualities of Gen. Thomas that he wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, recommending him to the command of a large body of troops. In consideration of this service, the following special invitation has been addressed to Speaker Randall to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1879.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker House of Representatives:

SIR: You are cordially invited to attend a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19 and 20. This invitation is extended, not only on account of your official position, but because it is known to many members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland that the records of the War Department show that you were one of the first, while serving as a private soldier under Gen. Thomas, to call the attention of the authorities in Washington to his merits as a commander. Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Chairman Local Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland held a meeting to-night, and adopted a programme of exercises for Nov. 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Cabinet meeting this afternoon was devoted to an interchange of views as to the character of the recommendations to be made to Congress in the President's annual Message, and by the respective heads of departments in their annual reports. The conclusion was reached that the recommendations should be confined to suggestions for improvement in present methods, rather than extended to requests for radical changes in existing laws, it being considered especially desirable at this time to provoke as little conflict in Congress and as little disturbance of business interests as possible. The President's Message is now in course of preparation. It will be shorter than usual, and contain very few recommendations other than those comprised in the reports of the Cabinet officers. It is believed that the only important topic under the head of foreign affairs will be the reopening of the fishery question with Great Britain, and it is also understood that especial attention will be directed to the advisability of legislation to authorize a resumption of funding operations.

PLANS OF MAINE DEMOCRATS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 14.—Rumors in regard to the Governor and Council intending to count out the Republican majority in the Legislature are exciting general attention. Messrs. Baker and Baker filed a notice with the Government to-day to be heard in the disputed cases in Franklin, Lincoln, and Penobscot Counties, and H. M. Heath did likewise in regard to the cases in Washington County. It is reported that no hearings will be allowed in disputed cases, but that certificates will be issued on Monday, as has already been determined. A carefully completed list of the Legislature shows that the Republicans have 89 members in the House, and one vacancy by death, while the Democrats have 61 in the same branch. In the Senate the Republicans have 19 members and the Democrats 12.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. The cause assigned for the resignation is the sickness of Mrs. Seward, who has been an invalid for some time, and whose physician has recommended a change of climate. Mr. John Hay, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been tendered the place made vacant by Mr. Seward's withdrawal, and it is understood that he has accepted. Mr. Hay was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, and is well known as the author of various literary productions. He also served several terms in the United States Legations at Paris, Madrid, Berlin, and Vienna.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE PORTE.

THE CENTRAL ASIATIC NEGOTIATIONS—RUMORS OF A BREACH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY—THE BALKAN ALLIANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—The *Agence Russe* contradicts the statement published in several foreign newspapers that Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Russia, has been instructed to submit a plan for a *modus vivendi* between the two Governments in regard to Central Asia, and declares that Lord Dufferin was absent from St. Petersburg at the time the alleged instructions were said to have been sent to him.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is reported that Sir Austen Layard, British Ambassador to Turkey, has been instructed to hold no further communications with the Porte regarding Asia Minor, but to send for the British fleet, so that it may anchor in Turkish waters by Sunday or Monday. Subsequent proceedings, it is said, will depend on whether the Turks proceed to the fulfillment of their promises. This report is regarded as very doubtful.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The report that an alliance has been formed by the Balkan principalities remains uncontradicted, but it is not believed that the affair has proceeded beyond overtures from Servia to the other States. Servia is thought to be acting under Russian inspiration.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A Berlin dispatch says the Servian Government has informed the Austrian representative at Belgrade that it does not intend to enter the rumored Balkan league.

A Vienna dispatch denies the existence of a Balkan league, the idea of which, it says, has arisen through Russian intrigues.

The *Times* states semi-officially: "We are informed that the reports that demands have been made by the Austrian Government for the exclusive employment of Englishmen in Asia Minor are untrue. No instructions have been sent to Admiral Horsby to proceed eastward in four days."

THE AFGHANS AND THE ZULUS.

WHAT THE BRITISH ARE DOING IN CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Kandahar says: "Sir Richard Temple, Superintendent of the Bolan line of the Sukkee-Dadur Railway, has arrived here. He held a brilliant levee, the Afghan Governor of Kandahar being present, as well as the chiefs of the city and of the surrounding districts."

A Cape Town dispatch, dated Oct. 28, says: "An embassy from Chief Secocoeni came to Fort Webster, saying that Secocoeni desired peace, and to be under English rule. The embassy was sent back with the official conditions of peace. A week has since elapsed without an answer from Secocoeni. It seems that the Boers encourage Secocoeni to resist."

Advices from Cape Town announce that the Cape Ministry have addressed a minute to Sir Bartle Frere, expressing the opinion that Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement of affairs in Zululand is prejudicial to the permanent peace of South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A correspondent at Kabul says it is rumored that a combined Russian and Persian force has been defeated by the Turcomans near Sirako.

A dispatch from Lahore says Mohammed Jan is at the head of a fresh force in the Khybar Pass.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.—A body of Safes numbering 1,000, who attacked a foraging party of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, were routed by Gen. McPherson at the junction of the Panshir and Kabul Rivers. The enemy suffered great loss. They were pursued six miles. The British loss was four killed and five wounded.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

AMERICAN FENIANS SAID TO HAVE OFFERED MONEY AND ARMS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is reported that the Government has received information from New-York, through the British Consul there, that American Fenians are offering money and arms to Irish tenant-farmers to enable them to resist evictions. The Irish Executive is said to credit the statement that such offers have been made, but does not believe that anything will result therefrom. Nevertheless, he will be on his guard against insurrectionary movements.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.—The Minister of Finance has introduced in the Legislative Council a bill exempting from license duties traders having incomes below 250 rupees. The persons thus exempted number 1,000,000. The consequent loss of revenue is estimated at £240,000. This will be made up by extending taxation to the official and professional classes.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The organic complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is said to be an incipient stage of fatty degeneration of the heart, as yet but slightly developed. There is no immediate cause for apprehension.

In Government circles the visit of the Czarewitch to Berlin is held to be devoid of political significance, and indicative only of the cordial personal relations between the two imperial families.

The Czarevitch is expected to arrive early Sunday morning. The Emperor William and the royal Princes will meet him at the railway station. A company of the Czar's Grenadier Regiment of the Guards, of which the Czarevitch is honorary commander, will compose his guard of honor during his stay. He will remain here two days. There are some rumors that Prince Bismarck intends coming here during that time, but they are regarded as unfounded. Princess Bismarck has some here to remain with her daughter, the Countess Rantzau, until after the latter's confinement.

The reference of the Railway Purchase bill to a committee of the lower house of the Prussian Diet is regarded as almost equivalent to its passage.

The River Niemen affair, although in itself trivial, attracts attention as being a result of one of many vexatious acts which the Russian Customs officers and frontier guards are constantly doing against German traders. The Russians have several times stopped Prussian vessels on the Niemen; so, finally, the Berlin authorities sent an order to stop all Russian vessels on the Prussian portion of the river.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "At a meeting of the Russian Technological Society a lecture was delivered on the subject of the fitting out of the four Russian cruisers in the United States. The lecturer especially referred to the sympathy and co-operation which all had received from the American people."

Prince Almayon, son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia, who arrived in Leeds a short time ago to pursue his studies, died this morning of broncho-pleuro pneumonia. He was 19 years of age.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—*L'Univers* (newspaper) has been sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for publishing false news.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Advices from the Canary Islands report the occurrence of heavy floods which caused some loss of life, the downfall of many houses, the destruction of the cochineal crop, and considerable damage to other crops and property.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Jean Charles Chenu, the eminent French naturalist and author is dead.

CREDITORS DEFENDING THEMSELVES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the inspectors of the estate of W. S. Woods & Co. in reference to the course of Henry Davis in bringing an action for $50,000 damages in New-York against the Montreal creditors, it was decided to defend the suit, and an appearance will be made through counsel when the case comes up. There is still a balance of a few thousand dollars, and this will enable the creditors to contest the action without making further calls.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In an action begun by Daniel L. Babcock, of the Saugyer Towing Line, against Edgar M. Payne, William Syme, and William R. Smith, defendants, and on affidavits made by experienced Hudson River navigators, Judge Westbrook has granted an injunction by which the defendants are restrained from dumping or depositing earth, soil, or other solid substances into the channel of the Hudson River at a specified point near Willow Island, 20 miles below Albany. The application for the injunction sets forth that a continuance of the prohibited dumping or depositing would imperil free and safe navigation. The action is really against Lieut. Willard, who, under Gen. Newton, has charge of the national expenditures for improving the river. It is said that excavations from West Channel have been dumped into East Channel, and that if the practice is continued, passenger vessels from New-York to Albany and Troy will be unable to reach their destinations.

A TORNADO IN THE WEST.

CHURCHES AND OTHER BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN—MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Details of the damage done by the gale which visited this portion of Ohio at 11 o'clock this morning are coming in. Thirty-eight Western Union wires were blown down to the west, north, and east. A portion of the roof of Central Christian Church, in Ninth-street, one of the largest in the city, was blown off. A dispatch from Hamilton, Ontario, says that the large steeple of St. Joseph's Church in that city was blown over, part of it crashing through the main building. The damage is estimated at $7,000. The main walls of the whisky room of the Miami distillery were blown in, and chimneys, roofs, and trees were swept away. Greenburg, Ind., suffered similarly. The gale came from the west, lasted about 20 minutes, and was followed by a heavy rain. Telegraphic connection with Chicago and the West was much interrupted during the afternoon, and in some directions completely severed. A dispatch from Troy, Miami County, Ohio, reports great damage from the gale there to-day. Roofs were lifted, and houses and chimneys blown down. A carriage factory was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Teams driving along the street were blown up on the sidewalks. Several persons were injured, but none of them fatally. The gale reached Mount Vernon, Knox County, in the centre of the State, after midday. Though it lasted only 10 minutes, it did great damage. A livery stable and several residences were blown down.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—A violent storm of wind and rain prevailed here this morning. A few miles south of this city W. Blocksom's barn was demolished. A horse and mule were killed and two valuable carriages were crushed. The slate roof on Mr. Blocksom's residence was blown off. The Honey Creek bridge was damaged. The gale did great damage to trees and fences, and the farmers in the vicinity suffered great loss.

OAKLAND, Ill., Nov. 14.—A tornado, accompanied by hail and heavy rain, struck this city at 1 P. M. to-day, demolishing the African Methodist Church in Eighteenth-street, and Bradley's colored Baptist Church in Fifteenth-street. It also partially unroofed the Custom-house and several small cottages in the northern part of the city. Alice Morris, age 11 years, was blown through the door of a hub factory to the ground, and killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—A special from Paducah says: "A heavy storm passed over this city at 2 P. M. It was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning and the hardest rain we have had for years. The roof of Charles Morton's dry-goods store was blown off, and his stock of goods damaged. One-third of the iron roof of the round-house of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad was blown off, and the belfrey of the University, near the depot, was blown down. Pieces of trees were blown down, and there were slight injuries to a number of buildings. The steamer Nettie Ellis was caught in the storm when nearly in front of the city, and was blown to the ferry landing on the Illinois shore. She had a barge with 300 sacks of wheat for this city. The amount of damage, if any, has been sustained by her cannot be ascertained. No other damage was done on the river.

HARVARD BICYCLE-RACES.

FOUR CLOSE CONTESTS ON JARVIS FIELD, CAMBRIDGE.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The second meeting of the Harvard Bicycle Club took place this afternoon on Jarvis Field, Cambridge. The track was in good condition, and the sport proved interesting to the 400 people present. The mile race was contested in three heats—two trials and a final. In the first trial, Sturgis, '81, beat Wright, '81. Time—3:34¾. In the second trial, Swan, '81, defeated Cressy, '82, in 3:36½. The final heat was won by Swan in 3:32½. In the 100-yards slow race there were also two trials and a final heat. Taylor, B. I., won the first trial and Wright, '81, the second. The final heat was won by Taylor, B. I. In the mile maiden, (for those who had never taken a prize,) Herrick, '82, and Williston contested. Williston won. Time—3:47½. The last event—the two-mile handicap—was hotly contested and proved the most exciting event of all. There were five starters—Swan, (scratch;) Wright, (40 yards;) R. O. Allen, '80, (50 yards;) Williston, (75 yards;) Abbe, (90 yards.) Swan passed all but Williston, and they made the last two laps side by side. Swan finally won, after a tremendous spurt, in 7:30¼, one quarter of a second ahead of Williston. The referee was W. R. Thayer, '81; judges—F. H. Allen, '80; C. A. Parker, '80; starter—W. Kane, '82; time-keeper—E. J. Wendell, '82. The club has a membership of 65, and there are 90 bicycles owned in college.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. John H. Coster, Eighth Cavalry, Aide de Camp, will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, President of the Retiring Board convened in this city, for examination by the board.

The Board of Commissioners of the Military Prison, which has been in session in this city, having adjourned sine die, the Secretary of War directs that the members rejoin their respective stations.

Upon the recommendation of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers in the Fourth Artillery are announced: Second Lieut. William Crozier, from Company F to Company M; Second Lieut. Walter D. Alexander, from Company M to Company F.

Leave of absence for four months is granted First Lieut. Frederick Robinson, Fifth Artillery.

The Navy Department is informed that the Vandalia arrived at Key West to-day from Vera Cruz. All well on board.

Assistant Paymaster Plunkett is ordered to duty as assistant to the Paymaster at the Washington Navy-yard; Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark as assistant to the Paymaster on board the receiving ship Wabash; Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson to the Palos. Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut is detached from duty in charge of stores at Honolulu and ordered to return home. Assistant Paymaster C. W. Lasefield from the Palos, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

PANAMA, Nov. 6.—The United States ships Alaska and Onward are in Callao. The Pensacola was last reported in Coquimbo.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14.—The United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge sailed for Port Royal to-day.

STRIKE OF BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The boot-makers, 60 in number, employed by the New-Jersey Rubber-Shoe Company left the factory yesterday, the company refusing to comply with their demand for an increase of wages. This morning they were joined by the cutters and shoe-makers, numbering, all told, from 400 to 500 persons, half of whom are females, who also ask an advance in wages. The strike is general, and work is suspended. The increase demanded is 25 cents on the dollar. Three hundred employes of the Meyer Rubber Company, of Millstown Village, four miles from here, who asked for an increase of wages a week ago, and who struck upon being refused their demand, are still out. The boot-makers of the New-Brunswick Rubber Company a week ago asked for an advance of 25 per cent., and the company conceded 12½ per cent.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Allan Line steamer Phœnician, Capt. Scott, which sailed from Glasgow to-day for Boston, grounded in the Clyde off Garvel.

The British bark Glaslyn, Capt. Lewis, from Bull River Sept. 29, for this port, was damaged by collision and lost an anchor and chain.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—The schooner Bay Queen, of Cohasset, before reported adrift and abandoned in the bay, went ashore at Andrews Point and has gone to pieces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 14.—The whaling bark John Howland, which arrived to-day from the Arctic regions, reports that her first officer, Edward Kerrigan, was killed by the discharge of a gun while shooting a walrus.

COMMODORE GRAHAM'S WILL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court of the County of New-York by the Executors of the will of the late Commodore John H. Graham, United States Navy, for construction of that instrument. The will was drawn by the Commodore himself, who died in March, 1878. It disposed of property valued at about $300,000, nearly half of which was bequeathed to various charitable institutions in New-York City and elsewhere. The Executors state that doubts have arisen as to the true meaning and validity of certain provisions of the will, and that they cannot safely administer the estate without the advice of the court. They also allege that the decrease in value of the property renders the estate insufficient to pay all legacies.

SALE OF AN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 14.—The Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad was sold at master's sale to-day, for $350,000. It was purchased by Helen Runnheim, of New-York, in the interest of the Wabash Road.

GEN. GRANT'S POPULARITY

WILL HE BE A CANDIDATE FOR A THIRD TERM?

WHAT RICHARD SMITH SAYS ABOUT IT—THE PEOPLE UNQUALIFIEDLY IN FAVOR OF HIS CANDIDACY—GRANT SILENT ON THE SUBJECT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Richard Smith, editor of the *Gazette*, telegraphs to-night from Chicago regarding Grant's candidacy for a third term: "Had the convention to nominate for 1880 been held here, he could have been chosen with a shout. The politicians hold back or quietly oppose his candidacy, but the people are for Grant without qualification. Everybody but Grant himself talks about it, but it is a singular fact that no one has approached him on the subject. The Hon. E. B. Washburne and Gen. Sherman are nearer to Grant, and share his confidence more fully, than any other men; but when I say this subject has not been even mentioned between them, I speak advisedly. It may be said that Grant is not a candidate to the extent of saying a word or giving a sign; but whether he would accept, if nominated, no one knows. It is safe to say that Grant would not permit himself to be made a party to a contest for the nomination, nor would he accept a nomination that would result from a contest in the National Convention. The opinion of those nearest to Grant is that his reticence may be interpreted as meaning that he considers it time enough to speak when authoritatively approached; that future events may lead him to a different conclusion from what he might reach now; and that he would not, under any circumstances, permit his name to be used unless it should seem to be the substantially unanimous desire of the Republican Party to nominate him, as it was in 1868 and 1872, and that even in that case he would express his firm purpose not to serve more than one term. In fine, Grant's purposes, as interpreted by those nearest to him, is to keep silent until future events shall seem to demand from him an expression. His personal movements for the immediate future have been determined upon and will not be changed. He will go East in December, and spend the Winter South. During the Summer he will occupy his house at Long Branch. But for this formation of his plans he would have attended the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Washington."

BANQUET OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER LONG SPEECH BY THE GENERAL—THE TOASTS AND THE SPEAKERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—At the banquet last night, given by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at the Palmer House, 601 covers were laid, and every chair was occupied. The bill of fare was printed on a card shaped into the likeness of a tent, adorned with battle-scenes. After dining, the President of the society announced the first toast: "Our Country—Her place among nations."

Gen. Grant responded as follows: "GENERAL *OF THE ARMY AND INVITED GUESTS: A notice* was sent to me some days ago that I was to speak, but I paid no attention to it at the time, having had no idea until I got here what it was I was to reply to, and thinking that when the time came I could execute some flank movement and get out of it, but after my arrival here I found I was to be the first one to be called upon. You would have me say much about the position of our country among the nations of the earth. Our nation we have been in the habit of looking upon as one of the first nations of the earth. For a long period of time the Yankee had not only a very respectable opinion of himself, but of his country as a whole, and it has been our own opinion that we had nothing to fear in a contest with any other power. I am pleased to say that from the observations that I have been able to make in the last two and a half years, we are beginning to be regarded a little by other powers as we in our vanity have regarded ourselves as to the place we have among nations. I think we have all the elements that go to make up a great nationality. We have the strength, we have the individual self-controlling independence, and we have to a greater degree than almost any other nation the power to colonize and settle up new countries and develop them. We have also a very great advantage in being without neighbors to molest or make us afraid. It is true we have northern frontiers and southern frontiers, and we get along with a very small Army, keeping no standing army—and what little we have is not a standing army, because it has no time to stand. I do not know anything that I can especially add to what I have said, except in the way of advice, and that is, let us be true to ourselves, avoid all bitterness and ill-feeling, either on the part of sections or parties, toward each other, and we need have no fear in future of maintaining the standing we have taken among nations, so far as opposition from foreign nations goes." [Applause.]

The second toast, "The President and Congress of the United States," was then given. Gen. Logan, in response, discussed the relations and respective duties of these two branches of the Government from a legal and political stand-point. He reviewed the list of Presidents who have served with honor to themselves and to the nation, with special eulogies of Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant. The third toast, "The Army of the Tennessee: Under Great Leaders it accomplished Great Victories," was replied to by Gen. S. A. Hurlburt. Gen. Hurlburt's remarks were followed by music by the Lombards—"Marching Through Georgia," the whole company joining in the chorus. The fourth toast, "Our First Commander, Gen. U. S. Grant," was responded to by Col. Vilas. The fifth toast, "The Army of the Tennessee," in the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, was responded to by Gen. Schofield. The response to the sixth toast, "The Navy," was assigned to Secretary Thompson. The seventh toast, "The Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War," was responded to by Leonard Swett. The eight toast, "The Memory of McPherson, Blair, and All of Our Heroic Dead," was drunk standing and in silence, a dirge being played by the band. The ninth toast was, "The Army of the Cumberland and its Leader, the Rock of Chickamauga: Their glory can never fade," and was responded to by Gen. Garfield. The tenth toast, "The Army of the Potomac—it fought with persistent valor and achieved victory and undying fame," was responded to by Gen. Woodford. The response to the eleventh toast, "All the other Armies of the Union—alike with us, they shared the dangers and hardships of the war; alike with us, they share the honor of its grand achievement," devolved on Gen. Pope. The twelfth toast, "The Volunteer Soldiers of the Union Army, whose valorous patriotism saved to the world a Government of the people by the people and for the people," was responded to by Col. Ingersoll. The thirteenth toast, "The Patriotic People of the United States, who fed, clothed, and encouraged our armies, and stood by us in defeat as well as in victory," was responded to by Emory A. Storrs.

The response to the fourteenth toast, "Woman," devolved on Gen. Fletcher. The fifteenth toast, "The Babies—As they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities," was responded to by Samuel L. Clemens in a humorous and highly appreciated speech. His injunction, "As long as you are in your right mind don't you ever pray for twins; twins amount to a permanent riot, and there ain't any real difference between triplets and an insurrection," called forth shouts of laughter. In conclusion, he alluded to the future Farraguts, historians, and Presidents, who are now lying in their cradles, and said: "In still one more cradle, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeurs and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind, at this moment, to trying to find some way to get his big toe into his mouth, an achievement which, meaning no disrespect, the illustrious guest of this evening turned his attention to some 56 years ago; and if the child is but a prophecy of the man, there are mighty few who will doubt that he succeeded." [Laughter and applause.]

Gen. Grant is spending to-day quietly at the house of his son, Col. Fred Grant, where he held a private reception this afternoon. In the evening the Chicago Club tendered him a reception. To-morrow afternoon Gen. Grant will have his first public reception here at the Grand Pacific Hotel, lasting from 3 to 5 o'clock. The public at large will thus have an opportunity to shake him by the hand. Later in the evening he will sit down with a few friends to a dinner given by John B. Drake. Among those invited to meet him at dinner are Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, and Gov. Gear, of Iowa.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 14.—The following was received here this morning from George W. Childs, at Chicago, by Mayor Stokley: "Gen. Grant requests me to inform you that he has made his arrangements so as to be in Philadelphia Dec. 16."

THE OSWEGO MIDLAND SOLD.

BOUGHT BY A COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS FOR $4,600,000—HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, with all its property and franchises, was sold here to-day by Kenneth G. White, under a decree of foreclosure and sale issued Oct. 2, 1876, to a purchasing committee of creditors. A special train from Jersey City, over the New-Jersey Midland Road, arrived here about noon to-day, bringing a number of capitalists, including the following members of the reorganization committee, representing holders of Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds: C. N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York; William H. Fenner, of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works; W. C. Whitney, Corporation Attorney of New-York City; Edward Livingston, Henry Amy, and W. Taylor, representing James S. Co., Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., and Theodore Houston. There were present also N. A. Cowdrey, Secretary of the Committee; Messrs. Alexander and Greene, attorneys for the Receiver, and General Manager S. G. Stevens of the railroad; ex-Mayor George Opdyke, formerly President of the company; W. S. Opdyke, formerly counsel for the company; A. W. Mills, of Clinton, and W. E. Lewis, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Midland. The terms of the sale were read by Mr. White as follows: "The road must be sold, as a parcel, for not less than $100,000, subject to claims, which were stated as not exceeding $2,200,000; 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down—$100,000 in cash and the remainder in Receivers' certificates or first mortgage bonds."

The bidding was prompt, and the sale occupied not over 15 minutes. C. N. Jordan bid $2,000,000; A. W. Mills, of the Rome, Ogdensburg and Watertown Railroad, bid $2,500,000. Mr. Jordan then bid $3,000,000. Ex-Mayor Opdyke, owner of the Western extension of the Midland, bid $3,500,000; Mr. Jordan bid $4,000,000. Mr. Davenport, of Richmond, Va., representing the Tredegar Iron Company, made the last bid in opposition to the committee—$4,500,000. C. N. Jordan bid $4,600,000, at which price, after a few moments' delay, the property was struck down to him. Mr. Jordan handed a certified check for $100,000 to Mr. White, who stated that he had previously been paid by Mr. Jordan $460,000 in certificates and bonds. After the sale the party started immedi

leaves that were penetrated, and of those that were not, you'd do better than I think you can.

Mr. Watrous tried to make the witness repeat several of his guesses, and Mr. Waller at last interposed. The witness, he said, had been led into the realm of guessing at Watrous's solicitation, and now the latter was trying to make him repeat his guesses four or five times.

"Can I not examine these guessers," replied Watrous, "when the State has put in its whole case thus far on guesses? I propose to find out how much a man's opinion is worth when he says a blow that didn't tear these little integuments could cause death."

Judge Park said that the rule was well known that, after a question had been fully and fairly answered, the answer could not be called for again.

"Your Honor don't credit me with much knowledge of the law if you presume that I am not acquainted with this rule," said Watrous.

"But it is hardly proper," said Waller, "for you to pass your compliments to the court in this way."

Upon the ground that the question had not been fully answered, Mr. Watrous was allowed to ask it again.

"I appeal to the court," said the witness, "and I insist upon explaining the matter so that Mr. Watrous will understand it."

"You can't," said Waller, "for he doesn't want to understand you."

"That may be pleasantry," said the cross-examiner, "but it is none the less an untruth."

Dr. White then explained that the thickness of the integuments differed in different persons. He had not measured those upon which the blow had fallen, nor had he examined the wound closely enough to tell exactly how far down it went. He thought the lower integuments must have been impaired, if not cut through. The extreme right end of the wound in the throat was one-fourth of an inch higher than the other end. "I did say in Madison," he continued, "that I found no evidence of pregnancy, but I don't think I testified that the organs were healthy, because I always thought the right ovary was unhealthy or abnormal. I think I testified there that I found a sac protruding from that ovary."

"Have you ever been able to find a newspaper report of that trial that says you said anything about that ovary?"

"I think I did say it. I don't consider the newspapers authority."

"Perhaps they return the compliment," said Watrous.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief I did testify in Madison that I found a sac or tumor protruding from the right ovary. I can't tell whether I mentioned the symptoms that would be caused by it or not. I have learned not to volunteer evidence in court, but to testify only in regard to the subjects to which my attention is directed. In Madison I didn't want to testify to anything about which I did not feel certain."

"But didn't you testify there about something concerning which you were not certain?"

"Nothing except that stone, and I'm willing that you should make all you can out of that. That was a mistake, and I acknowledge it. I testified in regard to this abnormal growth before both Grand Juries, the first a year ago."

"Had you settled in your mind before the first Grand Jury sat what it was?"

"No, and I have it now."

The Doctor arose in the witnesses' box, placed his hands on the rail before him, and began to speak with a voice somewhat shaken by emotion. "From the first time I saw it," said he, "my prevailing feeling has been that it was an instance of ovarian or extra-uterine pregnancy. I have never said so before in court, for I did not want to produce an impression unfavorable to this man, who is accused of murdering Mary Agnes Stichler, I could not support such positive evidence. I don't mean to produce such an impression now, but it was not like any other tumor I have ever seen, and I have never been able to eradicate from my mind the impression that it was not one."

"But you swore that you found no signs of pregnancy!"

"Yes, and I still say there was nothing there which I could fix as signs. I think I first mentioned it to Dr. Jewett, on our way home from the post-mortem. I think I said there was something like ovarian pregnancy, which was worth examination."

A long examination followed for the purpose of finding out why the Doctor had said nothing about his discovery to the other doctors at the post-mortem.

"They had a chance to see everything as I proceeded," said he, "but I didn't think it possible to determine there what it was. I thought it should be taken home and examined under the microscope."

"Didn't you think it important that you didn't tell any one about it then, because you feared some one would want to cut it open?"

"Yes, and I didn't make any effort to bring it to anyone's attention, for they could have seen it. There had already been one post-mortem, and I thought we could get nothing that the Mathewsons had not seen, unless we used the microscope. To the question whether I intended that it should not be seen, I can say neither yes nor no."

"But the Mathewsons hadn't said anything about this abnormal growth. You thought it might be a sign of one kind of pregnancy, and you knew they had said there were no signs of pregnancy. Why didn't you call attention to it?"

"For the reasons I have given."

"Why did you let Dr. Jewett, who was writing the minutes, write that those organs were healthy?"

"I didn't dictate it, neither did I."

"But you suffered it to be written."

"Suffered, Mr. Watrous! I suffer you to write what you please."

"Indeed! Don't scowl so. You won't frighten me. Now, didn't you keep your discovery as a choice morsel by which you could prove that you were greater than the other doctors?"

"I object to attempts at examining it there would have rendered further examination impossible."

The witness then said he was not absolutely sure that he spoke to Dr. Jewett about it on the way home. After giving his opinion of the way in which the tumor had been formed, the Doctor got into a little misunderstanding with his questioner about "irritation" and "inflammation." At last he insisted upon a separation of inflammation, "one or more processes of nature," and irritation, "its definition." Rising to the occasion, said Watrous, and he leaned back in his chair while the definition was given. "The witness couldn't say that there had been any inflammation of the ovary, but he reasoned that there must have been. He thought the tumor had been growing several months."

"Didn't you go down to Dr. Jewett's two or three days after the post-mortem, and tell him you had found something on the ovary?"

"No, I don't think I told him that. I don't think I gave him the idea that I had just then discovered the tumor."

"Didn't you hear him testify that he had not heard of the tumor until that visit?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you hear him testify that you said you had found it on the left ovary?"

"Yes, but if I did say it it was a slip of the tongue."

"Will you swear that it was situated on the right ovary?"

"I will, and I will produce it in court. I showed it to Prof. Hubbard on the same day that I showed it to Dr. Jewett, and I asked him what he thought of it. He is Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College."

On the redirect, the Doctor said that he had looked at it this morning, and he described the means he had of proving on what ovary it had been located. He also gave Dr. Jewett's opinion of it when looking at it, he might have thought it was on the left ovary, owing to the position of the organs. He had kept no record of his testimony in Madison, and had made no effort to remember just what he had said there.

The State called Abraham M. De Silva of this city, a photographer who made a series of views in Rockland just after the murder, under the direction of counsel. By him several large photographs were put before the jury, four of them of the spot on the old road where the body was found, one representing the Standard house, one Hayden's house, and the remainder are views of the roads and fields, which are of importance in relation to the prisoner's attempt to prove an alibi. Court was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

BUSINESS MATTERS ABROAD.

A STOCK PANIC IN PARIS—THE DEMAND FOR IRON DECREASING—GRAIN AND COTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The trouble on the Stock Exchange originated in Paris, where there is a panic, in consequence of a rumor that the British fleet has been ordered to enter the Black Sea, which Russia will probably make a casus belli.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 80 francs 10 centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25 francs 97½ centimes for checks.

Advices from Scotland apparently afford ground for the belief that the American demand for iron has temporarily slackened. The shipments from Scotland last week to all parts of the world were only 10,100 tons, against an average in October of more than 22,000 tons weekly.

The market at Manchester was decidedly quieter on Thursday, and quotations were unchanged, but producers were rather more ready to entertain offers than on Wednesday. Buyers show less disposition to purchase, and the sales have been quite small where anything like full rates were enforced.

It is thought that between £300,000 and £400,000 in specie were taken from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to America.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—A leading grain circular says: "The week's market from the commencement of the week have been exceedingly quiet and the majority have further declined 1s. per quarter, for both English and foreign. The arrivals of cargoes off coast have been large, with an improved demand, and an advance of 6d. per quarter was obtained. Cargoes on passage were also less depressed. At Liverpool spot transactions since Tuesday have been limited at 1d. per central Atalina. Mais was quiet and prices unchanged. The tone of the market to-day improved and yesterday's decline in wheat was recovered, with an occasional advance of 1d. per central. Business was chiefly of a consumptive character and steady, but unimportant. Flour was steadier. Corn was held for 1d. per central advance, which was obtained to a moderate extent."

The weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in moderate demand throughout the week, with advancing prices. On Wednesday the market was animated, and an unusually large business was done. On Thursday there was less business doing, and the markets was quieter, but the quotations generally show considerable advance. American was in excessive demand and advanced 9-16d. Sea Island was in good request, but holders offered very sparingly and it advanced 1d. Futures were strong during the greater part of the week, and, with a very large business, they advanced 1d. for November delivery and 2d. for other months, but on Wednesday, after opening excited, they became weak, and receded 2d. On Thursday they continued weak and unsettled, with a further decline of 1-16d. to 2d. The final rates show an advance of 1d. to 2-16d. on the week."

The Bank of New York, New-Haven and Hartford, agents of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have declared an advance of 6 per cent.

HANGED FOR THEIR CRIMES

DEATH OF TWO OF THE RABER MURDERERS.

THE LAST NIGHT IN THE PRISON—CONDUCT OF THE CONDEMNED MEN ON THE SCAFFOLD—THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY SUFFERED DEATH.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 14.—Charles Drews and Franklin Stichler were hanged at 11:08 o'clock this morning for the murder of Joseph Raber in December last. The stoical bearing of the condemned men, and especially the almost audacious conduct of the stripling Stichler, in view of the near approach of death, have been spoken of frequently. But the fortitude of Stichler weakened perceptibly last night and to-day, while the old man, Drews, nearly 60 years of age, awaited his fate with unflinching steadiness. Crowds gathered around the prison last evening in the hope of gaining entrance, while the Rev. Messrs. Light and Trabert conducted religious exercises in the cells of the prisoners. Drew, in accordance with his determination, remained awake during his last night. He conversed freely with the prison watchman, and said he could die easily. He consoled himself with deep draughts from his tobacco-pipe, a solace which he has keenly enjoyed during his incarceration. He bemoaned his poverty, but his spirits were lightened when he was told that a collection would be taken for his wife and little ones. The final parting of Drews with his family yesterday would have melted a heart of flint. The aged parents of young Stichler also paid a visit. Their weight of sorrow was very heavy. On their way to the depot they sobbed aloud. Stichler was very nervous last night. The counsel for the murderers, C. R. Lantz and P. G. Mark, spent several hours with Gov. Hoyt endeavoring to get a reprieve, but were refused. Stichler ate heartily, but Drews simply nibbled at the excellent breakfast the Sheriff placed before them. Soon after 8 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Messrs. Trabert, Johnson, Light, and Schaeffer held religious worship in German. Above the voices of the clergy, the heavy sobs and prayerful ejaculations of the doomed men arose. A tearful good-bye followed. Drews and Stichler passing to the cells of their confederates and giving them a final farewell. Religious services in English and German were conducted, C. R. Lantz, one of the counsel, leading the singing.

The procession to the scaffold was then formed. Sheriff Dellinger and his Deputy leading. Prayers were read. The prisoners ascended the scaffold with a firm step. A light chilling rain was falling. The prisoners were neatly dressed, Stichler having been provided with a new suit by a kind attendant of the jail. When upon the scaffold, Stichler shook in a nervous spasm. Several times words of reassurance and hope dropped from the aged Drews. When the Sheriff stepped from the platform, Drews said: "Frank, now we are going to heaven. Now we go." As if to make their agony more painful, when Drews called out "Good-bye to all," and the trap had been sprung, the platform remained unmoved. A shudder passed through the crowd, the officers became confused and the murderers had another minute of unwished-for life. The props to the platform had not been removed, and hence the delay. The effort was successful. The pulse of Stichler ceased to beat 10 minutes afterward, and a minute after that of Drews had stopped. Drews's neck was broken by the fall, but Stichler was slowly strangled. Drews died apparently easily, and Stichler's limbs made a few convulsive motions. The bodies were left hanging 20 minutes, when they were cut down and placed in coffins, the body of Drews being taken to the jail. Instructions were left that the rope on the scaffold which would reveal the plot in its entire nakedness, but none came. There were a few scraps of papers, sealed, which, when opened, revealed nothing which has not already been brought out in the trial. A few of the conspirators—Brant and Hummel—await their fate at the hands of the Supreme Court. Henry D. Wise, the man of many confessions, turned State's evidence. He is convicted, and his case will now be disposed of. Zachman, the sixth, who was convicted with the rest, became a free man yesterday after a second trial.

Joseph Raber, a lonely old man, was found drowned on Dec. 7, 1878, in a small stream in Union Township, Lebanon County, Penn. Raber lived in a little cabin with a woman named Polly Kreiser, whom he called his housekeeper, but who was, in reality, his mistress. The stream in which the body was found runs through a ravine known as Indian Town Gap, a small opening through the Blue Mountains, about 14 miles north-west of Lebanon. The people around are generally poor, and very illiterate. It was at first believed that Raber had been accidentally drowned, but when it was learned that his life was insured for $9,000, in the Home Mutual Company, of Lebanon; the New York, of Philadelphia; the Mutual, of Reading; the Hartford, of Connecticut, and the Keystone, of Allentown, foul play was suspected, and an investigation was begun, which resulted in the arrest of Charles Drews, Charles Stichler, George Zechman, Henry F. Weise, Josiah Hummel, and Israel Brandt. These men all lived in the vicinity of Raber's cabin, and the last four had an interest in his insurance. Drews and Stichler were accused of committing the murder, and the others of instigating it by the promise of $1,000 to the men who did the deed. Polly Kreiser, Raber's mistress, is Drew's sister. Raber was 57 years old, and had had his life insured for a much larger amount, but the policies became void, the premiums not being paid. Raber was noted for spending all his money and ruining his credit in buying whisky, but he paid the premiums on the policies which were in force at the time of his death, only one premium, however, having become due.

The trial of the six men lasted a week and created a great deal of excitement in Lebanon County. Joseph F. Peters, Drews's son-in-law, was the principal witness for the State. On the night of Raber's death he was in Drews's house, up stairs, and heard Raber and Drews talking down stairs. Raber, Stichler, and Drews went over a plank that was thrown across the creek, Peters watching them. Raber was in the middle, and when they were crossing the plank Stichler turned around and kicked at Raber's feet, and Raber fell into the creek. Then Stichler jumped into the creek and pressed Raber down. When Drews and Stichler returned to the house the latter's clothes were wet, and Drews gave him some of his own to put on. Charles Drews's daughter, Peters's wife, also testified strongly against her father and the jury found a verdict of murder in the first degree against all the six prisoners. Drews subsequently made a confession. He said that he went to Brandt "last Summer," and they drank beer until they both felt the effects of it. Brandt said he had a plan for making money, and after drinking more beer he proposed that they should insure Raber's life, and then "work him out of the way." He said there were three others in the plan, including Hummel and Weise. Drews agreed to the plan, and Raber's life was insured. Drews promising to do the killing, but he says that he never intended to do it. Hummel urged him to go ahead, and said they would shoot him if he did not. Weise afterward told him not to do it, as he did not like the job. Drews then asked Stichler to do it, and Stichler said he did not care, he would just as lief kill any one as not, but Drews must go with him. Drews then described how Raber went to his house, and the three went through the corn-field to the bridge. Drews in advance, Raber in the middle, and Stichler last. Stichler got Raber by the legs when Drews was over the plank, and threw him into the creek, and then jumped in on top of him, the water not being deep. It had been planned before that Raber should be drowned in a shallow, standing pond, like the plan by which being arranged by Brandt. Raber was to be duelling at Kitzmiller's, and Drews was to drown him there, but when they got there Drews was afraid, and said the water was so cold he pitied Raber, so that plan was abandoned. Brandt had promised Drews $300, and said that each of the others should have the same. Drews engaged Frank Stichler to do the job after the mill-pond plan failed, promising to pay over to him the $300 he (Drews) was to received. Drews said that he never got any of the money, but that the other conspirators tried to kill him. Brandt repeatedly urged him not to confess, and had visited him that very day for that purpose. Weise also made a confession, and so did Brandt, Hummel, and Stichler. Stichler is the youngest of the party, only about 21 years old, and he confessed to having committed the act, and implicated Peters, the principal witness for the defense. Brandt, who planned the murder, said that Dr. Depp examined Raber, at his house, and Raber's life was insured for $11,000. "I had no knowledge," he said, "of a conspiracy to kill Raber. I know nothing of his death until Drews told me he was lying in the creek, drowned."

Such a murder as this could hardly have been committed, with so many conspirators, in any part of the country but one similar to the scene of this tragedy. The country is picturesquely wild, and in most parts, very thinly inhabited, the settlers being an ignorant and brutal class, descended from the old "Pennsylvania Dutch" pioneers, but without the latter's sterling qualities. Brandt was the father of the scheme, and there was no other man in the party, probably, who was capable of engineering the plot. Drews was the oldest one of the conspirators, an old soldier, and Stichler was the youngest. The prisoners did not profit by the murder, for the insurance policies having been assigned, the companies as soon suspected fraud, and began an investigation.

MYRON A. BUELL HANGED.

PAYING THE PENALTY FOR THE MURDER OF CATHARINE M. RICHARDS.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Myron A. Buell was hanged here to-day for the murder of Catharine Mary Richards, June 25, 1878. The execution was in keeping with the crime, as both were without a parallel. It was the quickest legal hanging on record. The procession, with the prisoner, entered the jail-yard at 10:36 A. M. The prisoner took his stand on the scaffold at 10:39, and, answering no, when asked if he had anything to say by Sheriff James A. Clark, the trap was sprung at 10:39½. He was pronounced dead at 10:55, taken down at 11:08, and the body started for the cemetery at 11:15.

The morning was rainy, but the streets were thronged with villagers and people from the country. The crowd about the jail was very orderly. Only those entitled by law were admitted to the inclosure—about 50 persons were present. The Third Regiment Company, of Oneonta, was on guard about the jail premises. Buell, it is said, experienced a change of heart while in jail, and expressed his hope of salvation. He slept little last night, and arose early, and spent the morning in religious exercises, taking leave of his parents, two sisters, and brother. In conversation last evening with his spiritual advisers, he said the cause of killing Catharine was jealousy. "I got to the barn," he said, "before she came out of the house. I would not say that I did not think of killing her when I went there. I got my first impression of religion in jail." The Sheriff summoned the following Deputy Sheriffs to attend the execution of the sentence: J. L. Converse, Under Sheriff John Kelly, Charles N. Merrills, Sedock Main, J. M. Dennis, Ezra Carey, Harrison Van Horn, Alonzo Brown, D. W. Shelland, Charles White, Milan Seeley, Isaac Beckee, Ira Stevens, Damon Mead, Theodore W. Snyder, Charles Van Denson, George Heath, and George Gorham, Jr. No Special Deputies were appointed.

The death-warrant was read by Sheriff Clark to the prisoner in his cell at 10:30 A. M. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hiller. Buell refused to say anything. At 10:36 the procession started from the jail cell, the Revs. Messrs. Wells and Hiller leading, followed by Sheriff Clark and the prisoner, supported on either side by Officers Kelly and Merrills. Buell took his position on the platform, and fixing his eyes over the inclosure toward the sky, maintained a firm demeanor, his lips moving as in prayer. Three minutes from the time of stepping on the scaffold the black cap was pulled over his head by the Sheriff. He was asked if he had anything to say. He answered "No." The noose was adjusted, and at 10:39½ the Sheriff pulled the cord, and Buell's body shot upward and settled with scarcely a tremor. At 10:51 the heart-beat was gone. At 10:53 he was pronounced dead by Drs. L. H. Hills and J. A. Westlake, having been hanging just 13½ minutes. At 11:05 the body was taken down, and, on an examination by the physicians, the neck was pronounced broken. The body was delivered to friends and taken to Clarksville for burial.

THE GALLOWS IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—Jordan Sheats, colored, was hanged at Danielsville to-day for the murder of John Ledbetter, white, on Feb. 24, last. Sheats was cursing John Williams his employer, when Ledbetter attempted to interfere and Sheats killed him with a shot-gun. A large crowd witnessed the hanging, but there was no excitement. Sheats said he was ready to die. At 1.30 o'clock the drop fell, and in 12 minutes Sheats died, after violent struggles.

A TEXAS MURDERER PUNISHED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A Sherman (Texas) special dispatch says that Louis Tostiel was hanged there, yesterday, for the murder of Joseph Brenner, on Jan. 15, last. He made no confession, simply saying, "I am ready," before the drop fell, and died by strangulation in 11 minutes.

TREASURY CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

REPORT OF THE FIRST CONTROLLER—THE REDEMPTION OF LOST BONDS AND OTHER WORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Hon. A. G. Porter, First Controller of the Treasury Department, has completed his annual report, presenting in detail the transactions of his office during the fiscal year ended June 30. The amount covered by 52,462 warrants received and countersigned during the year was $2,186,185,780 42. A recapitulation of the number of accounts and vouchers received from auditing officers, revised and certified to the Register of the Treasury, shows the following totals: Number of accounts, 17,626; number of vouchers, 6,105,465; amount involved, $2,643,504,661 58. The number of requisitions examined and advances recommended thereon aggregate 3,980. There were 24 accounts transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit. A comparative statement, embodied in the report shows that there was a net increase of 1,200 accounts in the office during the fiscal year of 1879, as compared with the year of 1878. Referring to lost and destroyed United States bonds, the Controller says: "Applications for duplicates or for the redemption of such bonds are referred, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the First Controller, to be decided upon by him. It will be perceived that bonds payable to bearer come within the terms of the statute, and the practice has been to issue duplicates for, or to redeem, bonds of this character alleged to have been destroyed, upon evidences furnished by affidavits taken before certain prescribed officers of the United States. This requirement of bonds and the issuing of duplicates have always been refused until after the lapse of six months from the filing of an application, but even with this precaution the statute is fraught with great danger to the Treasury. In practice it has been found that in fully half the cases where evidence has been offered to establish the fact of destruction, the bonds have not been destroyed, but have passed either by theft or collusion, into the hands of bona fide holders. When a bond of this kind is lost or stolen, the owner who has been deprived of it is apt soon to persuade himself that it has been destroyed, as only in cases of its having been destroyed can he entertain reasonable hope of ever receiving payment. Instances also have occurred of persons offering most impressive evidence of the destruction of bonds alleged to have been owned by them, who, subsequent events have shown, had no title to them whatever. Great vigilance has been practiced by the Treasury by the invocation, even when very slight doubt has been excited, of the aid of the Secret Service division; but it is believed that no vigilance can be sufficient to guard against the ingenious methods by which fraudulent applications may occasionally be made successful. If no radical change is made in the existing statute, authority ought at least to be given to require more than two sureties to the bond of indemnity. Indeed, in cases as well of registered bonds as bonds payable to bearer, this authority ought to be conferred."

After quoting sections 1,763, 1,764, and 1,765 of the Revised Statutes relative to double salaries, the Controller says: "It has been steadily held under these several provisions that no officer or clerk performing additional services in the same line of duty, or performing duties which belong to another officer or clerk, can an extra allowance, or compensation be made for such additional service; but the Attorney-General has expressed the opinion in several instances where his opinion has been requested, that an officer or clerk who holds two distinct commissions or exercises employment independent of, and distant from, his duties in such office or clerk, may be paid the salary of both offices, or compensation for such additional employment, if the salary of such officer or clerk under the first appointment does not exceed $2,500, and if there is an appropriation out of which payment may be made for this class of work or service, though the statute may not provide for payment of additional compensation to such officer or clerk by name for the identification. I deem it important that the attention of Congress shall be drawn to the manner in which these sections are construed in the particulars mentioned, in order that if the construction is not satisfactory the statute may be made more perspicuous."

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THE GREAT PACIFIC FIGHT

THE BLOODIEST NAVAL BATTLE OF RECENT TIMES.

DETAILS OF THE HUASCAR'S HEROIC STRUGGLE—THREE COMMANDERS KILLED IN SUCCESSION, AND ONLY 86 SURVIVORS OUT OF A CREW OF 216—TERRIFIC BATTERING OF THE DOOMED VESSEL.

Lima Correspondence of the Panama Star.

Our most dismal anticipations regarding the fate of the Huascar are fully confirmed by the intelligence received by the steamer Ilo, which arrived here on the morning of the 17th inst. Not only has the famous ram fallen into the hands of the enemy, but out of her crew of 216 men, rank and file, only 86, mostly wounded, survived the brief and terrible action of Mexillones de Bolivia. Admiral Grau and the next two officers in rank, Capt. Aguirre and Lieut. Rodriguez, were killed outright. From the moment that the Chilian iron-clad appeared on the horizon, steaming rapidly toward the Huascar from the northward, while the Blanco Encalada was steadily pursuing the ram from the south, Admiral Grau perceived clearly that his ship was doomed, but, brave man as he was, no thought of surrender entered his mind, and the whole ship's company assumed their appointed stations for the struggle, with a conviction that no human power could extricate the Huascar from such overwhelming forces as those presented by the Chilian vessels. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the Cochrane had approached within 2,000 metres of the Peruvian ship, then well in-shore, a very short distance north of the Point of the Mexillones. The Blanco was still a few miles distant, but coming up under full steam. Grau opened fire on the enemy with his turret guns, two 300-pounder Armstrong rifles, and the Cochrane, carrying six guns of the same calibre, in casemates, instantly replied. At first the shots were wild and almost all passed over the object aimed at. Admiral Grau evidently desired to improve the short time remaining to combat the Cochrane alone, and with the full force of her engines the Huascar sped against her huge antagonist hoping to ram. To no avail, however, for the Cochrane, with her twin screws, easily evaded the shock, and, turning in her own length, let the Huascar sweep swiftly by. As the latter, however, passed under the stern of the Chilian she let drive her turret guns, at point-blank range, and then returned to her former position in-shore, with her prow toward the enemy, and her stern, the weak and most vulnerable portion of the ram, guarded from the Chilian fire. The cannonade proceeded without intermission. From the decks and tops of the two vessels the fire of musketry and Gatling guns was incessant, and on the Huascar the effect was becoming painfully apparent. At 10:08 A. M., one hour and eight minutes after the commencement of the fight, the Huascar had discharged her turret guns 25 times against the Cochrane, the latter replying with 80 shots. At this moment the other Chilian iron-clad arrived on the scene and immediately opened fire, first directing her attention to the Huascar's fighting turret, and the little tower near the smoke-stack, which is the battle-station of the commander. The Blanco's guns were excellently well served and their effect terrible. The tower was carried away, and Admiral Grau taken below for the care of the surgeons, with one of his legs torn off, as is stated. While in the cabin, a solid 300-pound shot from the Blanco struck the ram in the stern, destroying the steerage gear and, passing directly through the ship, left a gaping aperture large enough for a boat to enter. This shot killed the brave Admiral, his aide, Lieut. Ferre, and several others. The Huascar was now unmanageable, and from the proximity of the enemy, about 300 metres only, it was impossible to even fit up some temporary steering apparatus, as their musketry and mitrailleuses literally swept the deck. Capt. Elias Aguirre assumed command of the ship on the death of the Admiral, and took his station in the gun turret. But on this point the two Chilians had concentrated their fire. The turret was hit by a heavy shell, which, passing through a short, exploded in the midst of the two officers, killing Aguirre and all who were serving the piece. The Huascar was now practically at the mercy of the enemy—ungovernable and with half of her offensive power destroyed, her officers and crew decimated, but the national flag was still flying in defiance, and no one even whispered of surrender. Capt. Melitor Carvajal took the command after Aguirre's death, but was almost instantly carried below dangerously wounded. Lieut. Rodriguez succeeded him, and a moment afterward shared the fate of the Admiral and Aguirre. Lieut. Enrique Palacios followed Rodriguez in the command, and although severely wounded, continued in charge until the end of the bloody drama. The enemy had never slackened their fire, approaching sometimes within a biscuit's throw from the ram, they poured in the deadly hail from their heavy guns, while the ram alone answered the fire, playing of the Huascar, only four and a half inches of iron amidships, tapering to two and a half at the bow and stern, was no obstacle whatever to the 300-pound projectiles launched against it. Still the Huascar discharged her sole remaining cannon at long intervals, as the very turret itself, only 30 feet in diameter, was choked up with the débris of the shattered gun and the bodies of the dead and wounded. Below in the dark, cramped and narrow compartments of the ship the scene was frightful. The dying and those who had perished were heaped indiscriminately together, and every few moments a shot from the enemy came crashing through the sides of the doomed vessel. As the commander of the Chilian vessels, Capt. Galvarino Rivero, says in his official report sent to Antofagasta, "the Huascar was completely battered to pieces." At about 11:00 she was in a pitiable condition. The turret, struck seven times by the enemy's shot, was knocked out of shape, and long since had lost its revolving power. The ship without a rudder, was at the pleasure of the Chilians, who, of course, improved their advantage by assuming the strongest positions for attack and injury. The forecastle was completely shot away, the guns sent to the bottom, the mainbrace in the same fate, and performing duties which belong to another officer or clerk, can an extra allowance, or compensation be made for such additional service; but the Attorney-General has expressed the opinion in several instances where his opinion has been requested, that an officer or clerk who holds two distinct commissions or exercises employment independent of, and distant from, his duties in such officer or clerk, may be paid the salary of both offices, or compensation for such additional employment, if the salary of such officer or clerk under the first appointment does not exceed $2,500, and if there is an appropriation out of which payment may be made for this class of work or service, though the statute may not provide for payment of additional compensation to such officer or clerk by name for the identification. 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A PARALLEL TO THE COPPERS CASE.

THE TRUSTEES OF CALVARY CEMETERY REFUSE PERMISSION TO BURY A PROTESTANT WIDOW IN THE PLOT WITH HER TWO HUSBANDS.

The "Coppers case"—in which the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery have just been defeated in an attempt to defend their action in refusing the burial of a plot-owner, on the ground that he was a non-Catholic—finds its parallel in the case of Mrs. E. J. Chovey, whose body is now resting in the receiving-vault at Evergreens Cemetery, in consequence of the refusal of the Calvary Trustees to allow her relatives to bury her in her own plot in the Catholic burring-ground. Mrs. Chovey lived at No. 39 City Hall-place. She had lived there for many years, and, although but 38 years of age at the time of her last illness, she had been twice a widow. Both her husbands were Catholics, and she was married to each of them in a Catholic church. She bought a plot in Calvary Cemetery when her second husband died. It stood at the angle made by two diverging avenues, and is a prominent spot. Mrs. Chovey kept the plot in the

DISCUSSING PILOTS' FEES

GOVERNMENT OF PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE QUESTION.

A PRESIDENT IN FEE-WAYS DEVISED BY HIS BROKERAGE AND SHIP-OWNING FRIENDS.

A RESOLUTION IN FEE-WAYS THEY FIND LOTS SAY IN THE WATER—THE RESOLUTION DEFINING THE COMMISSIONERS.

A preliminary conference of merchants, shipowners, and pilots was held yesterday, in the rooms of the Maritime Exchange, to discuss the question of reducing pilotage fees. Mr. Gustav Schwab was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Clark Secretary. The only member of the Chamber of Commerce present was Mr. Wetmore. He subsequently explained that the Chamber had not yet organized to take the matter into consideration. The impression said to have been created by Messrs. Duncan R. Worrell, John W. Parks, and Allison Wilson, the Maritime Association not represented by Messrs. Duncan R. Worrell, John W. Parks, and Allison Wilson, the Maritime Association represented by Messrs. James R. Waterbury, Pilots Harrison and Johnson, and Agents Stevens Brown & Co., Everett Kent, and Robert B. Minturn, was that the Chamber of Commerce was committed to the scheme of reduction of pilotage fees. Mr. Johnson answered that the Chamber of Commerce would do all it could to secure a reduction of fees, but that it was not prepared to say that it would do anything. Mr. Worrell said that the Maritime Association was not committed to any scheme of reduction, but that it was in favor of a reduction of fees. Mr. Johnson answered that he was willing to accept a reduction of fees, but that he was not prepared to say what it should be. Mr. Worrell said that the Maritime Association was in favor of a reduction of fees, but that it was not committed to any scheme

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COAL AND WOOD—Sixth Page—5th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st & 2d.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—5th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—5th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PERSONAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th and 7th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—4th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
STATIONERY—Sixth Page—5th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 2 P. M.—Il Trovatore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Wives. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—The Pictures.
PARK THEATRE—Fritz in Ireland. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Our Girls. Matinée.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—Pinafore. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fatinitza. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Equestrianism. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Enchantment. Matinée.
TAMMANY HALL—Billiard-Match. Matinée.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—Exhibition.
COMIQUE—Milesian Guard Crowded. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM—Happy Pair. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and rain, and slight change in temperature.

We give this morning another installment of the official vote on the State ticket. It embraces ten counties, of which those casting the largest vote are St. Lawrence and Oneida. The total Republican vote for Governor is 70,164; for Lieutenant-Governor it is 72,291; for Controller it is 73,055. This is an interesting showing. Any one can tell from it at a glance something of the difference which a weak nomination makes, compared with a strong one. Mr. Cornell gets 2,127 votes less than Mr. Hoskins, who owes his relative strength not so much to superior merit as to the failure of the opposition to single him out for "scratching." Mr. Wadsworth, on the other hand, who may be said to be the one nominee not selected by the machine, received 2,891 votes more than Mr. Cornell, and he had an exceptionally good name to contend with on the Democratic ticket at that. The Kelly movement was not of great importance in these ten counties, his vote footing up only 3,964. The Greenback candidates did better, their Lieutenant-Governor, who appears to have been more popular than the head of the ticket, receiving in all 5,090 votes. The greatest relative strength of the Greenbackers lay in Cattaraugus County, where their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor polled 1,750 votes out of a total of 10,687. In the Assembly vote they are credited with 2,358. In Niagara County, they fell to 86 and under, and in St. Lawrence to 68. In these two counties only they were surpassed by the Prohibitionists, whose vote generally was very light. Mr. Robinson's vote was 48,593, giving a total Democratic strength of 52,557.

There was another remarkable day in Wall-street yesterday. The range of fluctuations was great, reaching, in several instances, over 8 per cent., and the volume of transactions was very large, touching 537,325 shares. It is probable that this week will show the heaviest business ever done on the Exchange. We are not foolish enough to suppose that any warning from the press will have weight with those who see in these swift changes the possibilities of instant wealth; but any one who cares to examine the stock-list will see how great are the risks, also, of sudden ruin to those who enter the game. While such stocks as the New-York Central, Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Illinois Central, and Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred remain in the midst of the excitement comparatively unmoved, held by men who regard them as legitimate investments of real capital, the wildest fluctuations occur in Erie, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chesapeake and Ohio, St. Paul and Sioux City, and Marietta and Cincinnati. In stocks like these there occurred changes yesterday equivalent to from 15 to 33 per cent. of their market value. It is the old story. The most astonishing tricks can be played only with marked cards, and it is not the innocent spectator who bets on the result that usually wins.

The letter of District Attorney Phelps to Mayor Cooper is another evidence of the great laxity in our laws regulating the conduct of officers. The District Attorney having been furnished with a long list of Poll Clerks who had failed to comply with the plain provisions of the Election law, submits to the Mayor an opinion of Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, undoubtedly a sound one, to the effect that their offenses can only be punished if it can be shown that it was committed "designedly and with intent to defraud." Practically, no such proof can be obtained, and the Poll Clerks will necessarily escape the penalty which is fairly their due. It would seem that the neglect of an officer to perform his duty is an offense of which an accused person may fairly be held guilty until he is proved innocent. In other words, if he does not comply with the law, the law should punish him unless he can give some excuse, of the validity of which the court might be left to judge. We are aware that this would be novel law, but it would not, on that account, be the less likely to be good sense.

There is a good deal of sense and some nonsense in the letter of the Hon. Mr. Felton, of Georgia, which appears in The Times this morning. Mr. Felton is an Independent Democrat who, after serving two terms, was re-elected in the Seventh District of his State last year against the regular candidate by a majority of nearly 2,500 votes, after a very earnest canvass, in which he denounced the Bourbons in the plainest manner. His present criticism of the course of his party at the last regular session, and at the extra session, is entirely in harmony with that which we had occasion to offer at the time, and it shows that he both understands and respects the spirit in which the people of the North received the Democratic action. His predictions that Mr. Tilden would carry Georgia, if at all, only "by the skin of his teeth," and that Mr. Bayard could not allay the fears which the North has of Southern domination, are shrewd. It is a pity that so clear-headed a man as Mr. Felton is on politics, should be so hopelessly and ridiculously wrong on finance, but it can readily be understood how a Georgia farmer could judge the political tendencies of his party and State more accurately than he can the probable effect of unlimited coinage of silver, and more greenbacks issued "*pro rata*."

A description of the naval battle off the coast of Bolivia, derived from Peruvian sources, is deeply interesting reading. The defense of the iron-clad *Huascar* against the terrible attack of the Chilian fleet was undoubtedly heroic, but it was absolutely hopeless. Many lives were needlessly sacrificed in a fight which could terminate only in one way. The *Huascar* surrendered when she had been battered to pieces, when her turret, choked with the dead and dying and the fragments of shattered guns, refused to revolve, and when the hulk was no longer capable of being steered, and the Admiral, his Captain, and second in command, had successively been killed, and only 86 remained of a crew of 216 men. A sea-fight so sanguinary has not been witnessed of late years, and humane people will wonder why so much carnage should have been permitted to follow causes so insignificant as those which led to the present war between Chili and Peru.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

Signs of Democratic disintegration, or of the demoralization which precedes it, are multiplying in the South. Their significance is greatest, moreover, where Bourbon power has been supposed to be most absolute. It is in Georgia that the Independent movement has acquired a force that commands attention; and it is from Georgia that we receive recurring evidence of a disposition, in certain possible contingencies, to sustain Gen. Grant for the Presidency as an effective method of ending sectional agitation.

Hitherto Southern Independents have been regarded as in some degree a delusion. The point urged against them is, that while commending themselves to Republican voters by acting independently of the Democratic organization during a canvass, they act regularly with the Democracy as soon as their seats are secured. Criticism of this nature ignores peculiarities of the Southern position, and if acted upon by Southern Republicans would reduce to a minimum their chance of breaking down Democratic supremacy. As long as the Democrats, in a State like Georgia, remain heartily united, resistance to their nominations is futile. A consciousness of this fact is one of the causes of the arrogant indifference to opinion, and to opposition of all kinds, which has helped to bring Georgia Democracy into disrepute. Whatever tends to destroy power thus consolidated is good, whether the tendency hinge upon the conduct of Democrats whose quarrel at the outset is with the managers of the party machine, or upon influences of a different character. Let resistance be begun, and the effects of it will spread in a ratio not dreamed of by its original promoters. Much is gained when a constituency in one of the most thoroughly solidified parts of the South is familiarized with the notion of opposition to Bourbon rule. Still more is gained when men who have opposed the machine management succeed in their efforts, and become a power in politics in defiance of the party's organized will. The experience educates public opinion in the district, and is gradually felt throughout the State. The men who have asserted their right to speak and act in antagonism to the Bourbon authorities, and have established their superiority to the Bourbon machinery, do not long rest contented at this stage. Their independence soon becomes aggressive. And what at first seemed to be merely a family quarrel, possessing little importance to Republican lookers-on, grows to be the nucleus of a new party, full of promise to the South and the harbinger of genuine peace to the Union.

We have roughly outlined the philosophy of the Southern Independent movement as a means of exhibiting its title to the respect of Union men everywhere, and especially to the cordial support of Southern Republicans. But something better than theory is at hand to illustrate and confirm what general considerations clearly indicate. Mr. Felton, Representative of the Seventh Georgia District, was re-elected to the present Congress as an Independent Democrat. His candidature, the support it received from influential members of his party, and the success which attended it, contributed more than any other single incident to the revolt which seems likely to lead to a new era in Georgia politics. His own advance may be inferred from a letter on the aspect of political affairs which is epitomized in a contribution to the Philadelphia *Press*. In this document Mr. Felton dwells on the effect of the recent elections upon the Democratic Party. He regards this effect as sufficiently destructive to preclude the hope of electing a Democratic President; and he asserts that in his own State sensible men have made up their minds to sever their connection with an organization whose leaders yield to the suggestions of their Northern allies only to find themselves betrayed and crushed. He says that the divisions already manifest in the ranks of the Southern Democracy are so pronounced as to render impossible the acquisition of its united vote for any candidate whom the party may nominate. Speaking of the Independent movement in Georgia, he emphasizes its extension and growing strength, insisting that the issue before the people is "how to rid themselves of the curse of Bourbonism," and expressing the opinion that in the next Congressional delegation the Independent element will preponderate. Here, then, is a man for whom the erratic Stephens and the unchangeable Toombs jointly worked, educated by events up to the full measure of independence. The same influences are at work to determine the ultimate character of the Independent movement.

The application of common sense to politics is one of these influences; the connection between politics and material interests is another. A leading lawyer of Georgia, Mr. Lochrane, ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, the other day said to a representative of the Chicago *Journal* that the reckless and blundering partisanship of the Bourbon Democracy has wearied and finally disgusted a large proportion of the Southern people. "To-day in Georgia," he says, "a nomination by the Democratic Party weakens rather than strengthens the nominee. As long as the fight was sentimental," he adds, "the South was with the men who talked the loudest for the South, but when the effect began to affect property interests and values; when we saw capital and immigration waved off with one hand, and the negro exodus driven into serious proportions by the other, our people paused in front of their own ruin, and Democracy slipped its hold on the people." It were easy to find corroborative testimony on this point. The Northern elections have dissipated the illusions cherished with regard to relief from the advent to power of a Democratic Administration, and the lesson taught by the attitude of the North derives additional significance from the collapse of the power until now wielded by the Democratic machine in the Southern States.

In this connection, the allusions to Gen. Grant as a candidate whom the anti-Bourbons at the South may possibly support, possess a curious interest. Thus Judge Lochrane, speaking on the subject, declares that he "would not only have the South, but the whole people of the United States, from every sect and section, rise up and carry him [Grant] on a wave of popular enthusiasm to the White House." Mr. Stephens would have Grant if the alternative were Tilden: and so on *ad infinitum*. Indeed, the ponderous earnestness with which Democratic journalists of a different opinion are striving to convince the South that it should have nothing to do with Grant, would be unintelligible if there were no undercurernt of local opinion in the direction of his acceptance by the Southern people.

FORFEITED LAND GRANTS.

Congressional attention is again directed to the necessity for Legislative action on the subject of lands conditionally granted to railroads whose construction has not begun within the stipulated period or from any cause has been suspended beyond that period. The General Land Office bases its recommendation on the fact that large bodies of land embraced within the grants, though yet unearned by the corporations, are withheld from sale and are not available for entry under the Homestead or other laws. In other words, the public are denied access to lands that were withdrawn from settlement for purposes that have not been fulfilled; and the evil will continue until Congress formally declares the forfeiture of the grants.

The neglect of Congress in regard to this subject is susceptible of an unfavorable construction. It may have been the result of improper influences, exercised in behalf of chartered claims possessing merely a speculative value; or it may have proceeded from a calculation of the uses to which the forfeiture or renewal of particular grants might be put by the log-rolling process which has active supporters in all sections. Certainly the inaction cannot have been caused by difficulties inherent in the determination of the questions raised by the call for legislation. There are millions upon millions of acres of desirable land closed against settlers because nominally belonging to railroad companies which have failed to comply with the conditions essential to the grants. Is the failure absolute, or is it the result of a stoppage in the work of construction occasioned by causes that imply no lack of good faith on the part of the companies concerned? The rule which the query indicates covers the merits of each case. If the corporations for whose benefit the grants were made have done nothing toward earning the lands during the long periods that have elapsed since the grants were authorized, immediate forfeiture cannot work injustice. Companies which have only a nominal existence, and retain even that in the interest of speculators, have no rights in the premises, and they ought not to be allowed to block the pathway of settlement. On the other hand, companies whose only fault is an excess of enterprise and energy, whose construction was stopped by the general crash, and whose positive strength is proved by the renewal of work under the influence of better times,—are entitled to all needful consideration. They may reasonably ask for an extension of time, upon terms not less favorable than those which originally governed the grants.

This equitable rule has been disregarded in the treatment of the subject. Chances of entering into bargains have been afforded to the owners of charters that have neither legal nor moral right to forbearance. At the same time, railroads already in course of construction at a rate that should insure the most generous consideration are obliged to plead for the privilege of completing great enterprises, are compelled to submit to unjust restrictions dictated by jobbers and rivals, and after all are denied decisive action in order that their promoters, who are spending their own money, may be coerced into an alliance with schemers who propose to spend only the money of the tax-payers. The authorities of the General Land Office may not avail themselves of these circumstances in support of the recommendation addressed to Congress. But the facts are notorious, and they constitute the most effective commentary on the manner in which questions bearing directly on the work of material development are treated at Washington. In these matters the Senate is the chief offender. The House is not governed by a very nice sense of the right or even of the expedient; but the principal obstacles to legislation which the commonest fairness would prescribe, have been found among the Senators.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT MUDDLE.

The more the generously-interested "powers" of Europe meddle with Egyptian finances, the more complicated they become. The debt grows apace, and the difficulty of dealing with it increases at every step. It is about five months since the Khédive, Ismail, was induced to get out of the way, and his pliant and submissive son put himself at the command of the European creditors, and the trouble is apparently no nearer settlement than before. It is certain that no actual progress in the settlement has been made, and there is a fresh default in the October tribute to Turkey and the November coupon of the unified debt. Meanwhile, the new commission of control is waited for to do something, and after having been delayed for some weeks by the refusal of Austria to consent that the Rothschild mortgage shall take precedence of prior liens on the surrendered estates of the Khédive, it encounters a new embarrassment in the demand of Germany, Austria, and Italy for a joint representative on the board with Mr. Evelyn Baring, of England, and M. De Blignieres, of France. This calls for negotiation and time, and the tangled finances go on twisting themselves into new convolutions.

No longer ago than 1862, Egypt had no foreign debt, but it suddenly developed a desire for Western luxuries and all the modern conveniences of national life. It began to borrow money, and mostly to waste it. European speculators profited by transactions in its bonds, and all buyers took the risks of Egyptian credit. The jig went on merrily until 1873, when the five successive loans amounted to about fifty millions sterling, and there was an unknown quantity of unfunded debt floating about. The annual charge on account of indebtedness and the tribute now amounted to £4,000,000. Still, no one gave special attention to the Khédive's lavish extravagance and princely way of adding to his debts until after England bought the Suez Canal shares, toward the end of 1875. The purchase-money did the creditors of Egypt no good, and an uneasy feeling began to get abroad about the safety of a debt that increased with every payment of interest and every deficiency in the revenues. In the Spring of 1876, Mr. Cave was sent out in behalf of the English bondholders to look into the business. He did so, and found anything but a cheerful prospect. Following upon his report came the joint mission of Mr. Goschen for the English and M. Joubert for the French creditors, and the first "arrangement" of the debt. It was then that it was "unified" and "consolidated" at 7 per cent. interest, and sundry new pledges and securities were given. Notwithstanding these, the perverse burden kept increasing, defaults in interest continued, and the floating debt grew as it floated. Last year, it will be remembered, came the Commission of Inquiry, the making of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. De Blignieres joint controllers of the debt, and finally members of the Khédive's Cabinet, the former as Finance Minister and the latter as Minister of Public Works, with sundry special powers for the administration of the Government in the interest of the bondholders. They did not represent the English and French Governments, but held their position with the consent of the Khédive. But no serious question was then made of the exclusiveness of the French and English interference, whether official or unofficial.

All this elaborate business, however, came to naught. Ismail, after having prevented the consummation of all proposed measures for straightening out the finances, dismissed his Ministers, began his own bungling anew, and brought upon himself the "pressure" that resulted in his seeking the attractions of an Italian clime. Meanwhile, the Egyptian debt has mounted up to about £100,000,000, imposing on the country a dead weight of nearly £7,000,000 annually, while the total revenue for all purposes can hardly be made to exceed £8,500,000. The Commission of Inquiry last year found the floating debt to be about £6,250,000, of which four millions was immediately due. It was to clear this off that the ex-Khédive and his family surrendered their family estates, and on these Messrs. Rothschild undertook to lend eight and a half millions nominal, secured by a first mortgage. Anticipating no obstacles in their way, they advanced a part of the loan, but before the mortgage was effected individual creditors made seizures upon isolated portions of the domain, amounting in all to $1,400,000. These claims were legal and their seizures were upheld, and the Rothschilds would make no further advances until their security was relieved of these incumbrances. A special act was asked for, with the consent of the powers represented in the international tribunals, to subordinate these prior liens to the Rothschild mortgage. As we have seen, this consent cannot be had; the bankers must pay off the incumbrances to make their mortgage complete, and, moreover, the exclusiveness of the English and French interest is now denied, and three other powers demand a joint representation on the new Board of Control. It is difficult to see why they are not entitled to it, so long as their subjects are among the bondholders, on the same principle on which the Board of Control has any right to exist at all. They will probably get it, and possibly means may be found to bring the Egyptian debt and the Egyptian revenues into a shape where the available income of the one will meet the accruing charges of the other. But it will be surprising if the political aspects of the matter do not increase in importance, and ultimately lead to complications more serious than the ordinary relations of borrower and lender.

ANOTHER TRANSIT.

During Prof. Proctor's lecture last Thursday evening, he made an announcement which at once cast a gloom over the audience. He remarked, with studied carelessness, and as though it were an understood thing to which everybody was entirely reconciled, that the astronomers propose to have a transit of Venus in 1882. This is the first mention of the affair which has been made, and there is little doubt that Prof. Proctor has undertaken his present lecturing tour in order to publish in as quiet and impressive way as is practicable, the fact of the intended transit.

There can be, outside of astronomical circles, but one opinion in regard to this project. As they are now managed, the transits of Venus are expensive affairs, and they ought to occur—if at all—only at rare intervals. We had a transit only a very few years ago, and when the lavish extravagance with which it was conducted was severely commented upon by the press, the astronomers protested that they would not have another one during the present century. Two or three years later, they were guilty of the dishonest evasion of indulging in what they called a transit of Mercury, but which differed only in name from a transit of Venus. And now, encouraged by impunity, they boldly venture to violate their pledges, and to celebrate, openly and shamelessly, a transit of Venus in 1882.

Were the astronomers contented to celebrate transits of Venus at home, and at their own expense, the public would have no reason to interfere with them so long as they conducted themselves in an orderly and decent way. They might club together and hire a hall, where they could have the best transit that Delmonico could furnish; or, if they preferred an open-air celebration, they could meet in the Adirondack Woods or at the Thousand Islands, and hold a scientific picnic of a week in duration. Provided they paid for their transits out of their own pockets, they might have as many of them as their means and health would permit, and no one would find any fault with them. When, however, they select places thousands of miles away, and demand that the Government should transport them thither at public expense, in order that they may have a transit of Venus unrestrained by the gaze of their fellow-citizens, and especially of their wives, they must expect an earnest protest from the friends of morality and economy.

The last transit of Venus was a recklessly-extravagant affair. Parties of astronomers were made up—some on the basis of whist and others on the basis of poker—and each party chose a distant and expensive country for the scene of its particular transit. Thus, one set of astronomers went to China, another to Australia, another to Kerguelen Land—places which they could not hope to visit at their own expense, and where they could throw aside all home restraints. The cost of transporting these parties, of supporting them for two or three months, and of bringing them back again, was paid by the Government. What has the Government to show in return for all this outlay? The answer will certainly not be very satisfactory to the tax-payers.

The astronomers alleged that they made extensive observations at China, Kerguelen Land, and elsewhere. It was supposed that they would settle by careful observation how many times a straight flush will occur when four men are playing, and would arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether the five, seven, and nine of hearts can be regarded as a stronger suit than the five, seven, and nine of clubs—neither being trumps. The records of the transit parties may be searched in vain for any such data. So far as they were concerned, we know no more of whist and poker than we did before they made those prolonged observations which so much excited the curiosity of the Chinamen and so materially altered the distribution of currency at Kerguelen Land. Did any of the astronomers observe any new and valuable varieties of tea or fire-crackers, or did they discover novel and entertaining animals at Kerguelen Land? They certainly did not. It is true that the Chinese party did bring home a collection of photographs which some innocent people believe to be of much scientific importance. It is difficult, however, to comprehend why photographs of Chinese milliners; views of the outside of the house at Pekin in which the transit took place; and likenesses of the astronomers as they appeared when about to sit down to the celebration, can possess any permanent scientific value. There is no doubt that the astronomers had a delightful time, and that most of them now play a much stronger game than they did before going abroad, but the Government scarcely seems to have received its money's worth. As to the pretext that at every transit of Venus the distance of the sun from the earth is measured, no one can be deceived by it. According to the admissions of the astronomers themselves, the sun's distance has been measured times without number. Either it has been measured correctly, in which case it is useless to remeasure it, or else it has been measured incorrectly, which is a proof that the astronomers cannot do their work in a trustworthy way, and that it is not worth while for them to try it again.

Of course, the projected transit of 1882 is to be celebrated in the usual way. It is understood that most of the astronomers agree that Paris will be the best place in which to celebrate it, while a small minority think that it could be managed to better advantage at Rome. They will naturally expect to be sent abroad at public expense; supplied with enameled instruments with rounded corners, and anything else that is essential for making observations. They will come back with perhaps a more interesting collection of photographs than were brought back from China, and will announce that the sun is just as far off as it ever was. It remains to be seen whether Congress will overlook the violation of the pledge that no more transits should occur during the present century, and will consent to aid another transit celebration. The Federal Government was established for the purpose mentioned in the Constitution, and no one can pretend that the Constitution provides for defraying the expenses of astronomical orgies out of the Federal Treasury. Let the astronomers gratify their perverted taste by having transits in their own houses, but let them understand that the Government will not lend itself to open and shameless astronomical junketing.

REWARDING CRIME.

The conductor of one prominent contemporary journal in New-York may boast that there is always matter of interest in at least one of its columns. It is a column in which persons who are debarred from direct intercourse hold communication with each other, or in which strangers seek acquaintance without the tedious preliminaries required by the prejudices of an effete and corrupt society. Here the errant prodigal is told that, if he will return, his mother, if not his father, will fall upon his neck and kiss him; here the woman deserted by husband or by lover vents her agony and her reproaches; here the robber of the grave makes arrangement through eminent counsel for the restoration of his ghastly plunder; here the leading cracksman, having a pretty job in view, communicates with his pal or with his policeman; and here Anonyma throws out her lures for "an honorable gentleman of means." These are but a few of the various subjects of a purely personal and private nature which, treated with brevity but with point, make this column interesting to the moralist and to the professor of social science, as well as to the votary of pleasure and to the detective who is "on the make."

There is one sort of advertisement which, if published at all, would naturally find its place in this consecrated column, and which has of late appeared there with increasing frequency. This is the advertisement for the return of stolen goods. In a single number before us we find three of this sort. In one of them, "the tinsmith who took the watch and chain from —— street on Friday morning" is informed that "if he will send the pawn-ticket to the undersigned, all other efforts to recover it will be stopped;" and then the undersigned gives, with his name, his business address. In another, the person who took an overcoat from a certain house, the street and number of which are conspicuously set forth, is advised that he is "welcome to the overcoat," and that if he will "return the bank-book" to a certain address, "no questions will be asked." First, observe the daintiness of phrase in these notifications. There is nothing said of a thief or of stealing. There never is in such communications. The addressee is simply a person, or, if he is known or suspected, a tinsmith, or what not. Nor is he or she ever said to have stolen or robbed on the occasion referred to, but simply to have "taken" the plunder. In this euphemism there is discretion. For it is remarkable that among thieves themselves, even those of the most abandoned and desperate character, the words "steal" and "rob" are never used. The word in favor (when cant is not spoken) is simply this general one "take," which covers all kinds of taking. In olden times the word was "nim," whence the name of *Nym* in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives" and "Henry V." *Nym* is a thief, and so is *Pistol*; and when *Mistress Bridget* lost the handle of her fan, (jeweled, probably,) *Falstaff*, for taking it upon his honor that they had it not, divided the spoils. "Didst thou not share?" *Pistol* asks him. "Hadst thou not fifteen pence?" It is said that even officers of the detective force, when they arrest, do not give the crime which has been committed its name, but tell the culprit that he is "wanted" for such or such an "affair." It is not improbable that these advertisers would lose the chances of recovering their goods if they addressed their offers to "the thief who stole."

This, however, is a matter of etiquette which doubtless is settled by the tastes and the practice of the more prominent members of the higher circles of thievery. What chiefly interests the public, is the matter-of-course way in which these sufferers from crime address themselves directly to the criminals, and offer, on certain conditions, to make things pleasant for them. The thief is told that if he will return that part of his booty which is useless to him, he may keep that which is valuable, or that if, after having got money at the pawnshop, he will send his pawn-ticket to his victim, that amiable person will take it upon himself to redeem the articles, and that, as it is in all such cases, no questions will be asked and no further steps will be taken. The person robbed seems to take but one view of the transaction, that it is one by which he has lost something, and to have but one purpose in regard to it—to get his property back again. The idea that the public, that society, that his neighborhood, that he himself, has an interest in any other treatment of the affair seems not to enter his mind. In most cases the person robbed does not even think that by such an advertisement as those in question he is entering into culpable negotiations with a thief, and becoming in fact, a participator in his crime. But that such is the case, a moment's reflection will make clear to any reasonable man. Besides this, every such transaction is a temptation to theft, a premium upon robbery. If a thief is reasonably sure that he will be allowed to retain the best part of his booty, if he will but return that which is of use to no one but the owner, and that if he makes this restitution of that which is worthless to him, he will not only have that which is valuable, but be insured against criminal proceedings, what can be plainer than that the premium thus put upon crime is exactly the value of the articles which the thief is allowed to keep and—impunity. He goes unscathed and is paid for his trouble. Every such arrangement of affairs with a thief is a direct, positive wrong to society. It is an injury to every man and woman not of the criminal classes. For every such arrangement is a clear and unmistakable suggestion to the thief that if he will rob some one else, he may also be sure of keeping the best part of his plunder, and go unpunished.

There is, however, most deplorably, no hope of any change in the feeling of which such arrangements with criminals are the product and the illustration. At a time when it has been declared that "patriotism is but an enlightened self-interest," it is not to be expected that men will forego the chance of recovering lost property for the sake of elevating the moral tone of society, or even of protecting their friends and neighbors against robbery. It is perceptible that public spirit diminishes year by year, even in regard to matters which do not directly affect the pockets of individuals. How much less may a high and sensitive public morality be looked for in matters so personal as the loss of property by robbery? "Give me my money," is the cry; "I don't care how I get it, so long as I myself commit no crime." There is a very large proportion of men who will stick at no means, however base, however cruel, however sordid, to obtain or to recover money or property which is honestly theirs. If other means fail, they will take dishonorable means of recovering what they call an honest debt. In a community in which such views prevail among any considerable number of persons, it is useless to preach against the old crime of compounding felony. There is no hope except in that gradual elevation of the moral tone of the mass of society, which, however slow it may be, does go on, and is the surest promise, if not the only promise, of good for the future.

The current reports as to the movements of the British squadron continue to contradict each other, but even the rumor of its possible entrance into the Black Sea will be enough to excite Russia to the utmost. Her determination in that quarter has been a sore point ever since 1856, and was made doubly so by the war of 1877, which would have ended in three months, could the invaders have marched along the coast under cover of a powerful fleet. The recent friendly utterances of Russian journals and lecturers toward America are not without meaning. Since Prince Gortschakoff, in taking leave of Messrs. Fox, Murray, and Beaumont, in 1866, spoke of "the instinctive and enduring affection between the great Empire and the great Republic," Russia's hopes have pointed westward. She looks to America as her future store-house of naval appliances, as the provider of her long-desired "cruiser fleet," as her possible ally against "grasping England," and however visionary such hopes may be, they will not be without influence upon Russia's future policy.

We are apt to think that any kind of weather is, if long continued, very remarkable, and different from any weather that has preceded it. Each warm Summer or cold Winter is pronounced by many to be the warmest or coldest they have experienced. Still, with this knowledge in mind, it may be said that the present year has been unusual on account of its high temperature. We seem to have had Summer since the early part of May, the cool days being few and far between. We expect warm weather in May and September, though they do not belong to the season; but, this year, we have had it in October and November. Many of the days of the past and present month have been nearly as oppressive, from their unseasonableness, as July and August, and there appears to be no prospect of immediate change. We often have virtual Summers four and five months long. But we are not prepared for seven months of that season. Has the climate hereabout undergone some mysterious change? No persons are so wise generally as the weatherwise. They can account for any meteoric novelty or unexpectedness by some theory more or less specious. We have not heard, we believe, of any theory to explain this excess of torridity in 1879. The Gulf Stream used to play a very conspicuous part in meteorology. Can it not be made to do exegetic duty now? Have the weatherwise exhausted their ingenuity? If the Gulf Stream has failed as a multifarious cause, we shall despair

Lotteries are said to have been first employed by the Genoese Government as a means of adding its revenue. The pernicious example was speedily followed by other States, nearly all of which have adopted lotteries, at some time or other, to increase their income. While they have achieved this end, they have not only robbed the working community of their hard earnings, they have lessened their habit of labor and thrift, by creating false hopes of sudden and handsome gains. Between 1816 and 1828, France derived from lotteries an annual income of 14,000,0000 francs; but 43 years ago they were suppressed, and the year following a large increase of deposits was found in the savings banks of the country. In 1841, Prussia got from them 900,000 thalers, and Austria 3,600,000 florins. The first lottery in England was in 1569, and its profits went to the improvement of public works; but its consequences were so obviously mischievous that it was abolished by act of Parliament in 1826. In Italy, lotteries are still tolerated, and their effect is most injurious, keeping the very poor population in still deeper poverty. In some of our States they are also tolerated, and wherever they are, they work incessant ill. In New-York they are interdicted, and yet they go on regularly in the very face of law. Probably, in no city in the world, unless it be Naples or Rome, do they cause so much suffering, produce so much harm—material, mental, and moral—as they do here. Many workpeople in town, who cannot earn, at most, more than $400 to $500 a year, spend, it is said, half of their earnings in lotteries.

The sequel to the gigantic bond forgeries of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway shows the uncertainty and unsafety of trusting the word or oath of any felon or convict. The Gleasons and Robertses, against whom civil suits was begun, some years ago, by the National Trust and New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Companies, to recover money lost by the plaintiffs through the forged bonds on which they had lent and lost large sums, were thrown into Ludlow Street Jail because they could not give satisfactory security for the judgments that had been obtained by the corporations. The defendants, it seems, had been charged with complicity in the fraudulent bonds by Spencer Pettis, the notorious forger, had been criminally tried, and discharged on bail after the jury had been unable to agree; and so the matter has rested. Since then, Mrs. Pettis has died; but, before dying, she deposed, and her convict husband likewise testifies, that they both swore falsely against the Gleasons and Robertses, with the hope and intent, to obtain the release of the enterprising rascal, and that the persons accused are entirely innocent. All this while—some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations pecuniarily responsible for it. It very frequently happens that persons who have hitherto borne a good reputation are arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals, obviously and necessarily, cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, forge, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, tell the truth, and to presuppose that such a man can be depended upon for versacity, especially where his own liberty or interest is involved, argues gross ignorance of human nature. The case of the Gleasons and Robertses should enforce a lesson which greatly needs to be learned in criminal jurisprudence.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The venerable Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., cast his seventy-fifth vote at the late State Election.

The Yazoo kind of tactics so far prevailed in Mississippi that the Democrats have four-fifths of the Senate and three-fourths of the House.

A report comes from Georgia that ex-Attorney-General Amos T. Akerman will run for Congress at the next election as a straight-out Republican.

The Richmond *State* says that one of the "arguments" used by the Readjusters in Virginia to frighten the colored people into voting with them was the assertion that the capitation tax would be raised from $1 to $5.

Speaking of Senator McDonald's recent speech, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Any man who would, in the face of the recent elections, set up and spend an hour in discussing the Federal Election laws, when he was the first man to avail himself of in Indiana, is too big a noodle to receive our support in even a Democratic convention. Gentlemen, Joseph is withdrawn."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "Some of the more cowardly sort of our politicians are advocating the selection of Presidential Electors in this State by the Legislature, instead of by a popular vote, the usual, satisfactory method. The least attention paid to this suggestion the better. If the Democrats can't carry this State by a popular vote, pray what State can we carry?"

Writing to the Boston *Traveller*, Gen. Butler says of the last Democratic National Convention he attended as a delegate: "In the convention of 1860, Jefferson Davis received but one vote, two delegates in a State being entitled to cast that vote. That vote was cast, one-half of it by myself and one-half of it by another gentleman who has been elected as a Representative to Congress since, from Republican Massachusetts. Mr. Davis was not a candidate before the convention."

ORDERED TO PRODUCE TELEGRAMS.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—E. H. Brown, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office here, was to-day served with a subpœna, issued by the Grand Jury, commanding him to appear before that body on Monday next and bring with him all telegrams which passed between certain persons alleged to have been connected with the so-called gambler's ring, the investigation of which was entered into last Spring by a Grand Jury, but not completed, because these telegrams could not be obtained. It is understood that Mr. Brown will refuse to produce the dispatches, that he will be committed to jail for contempt, and the case taken to the State Supreme Court at once. Two courts here already, the Criminal and Court of Appeals, have decided that these telegrams must be produced, but the telegraph company seems determined to contest the question in the higher courts, and will probably carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"AIDA" AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Maplesen may justly claim to have given last night one of the most complete performances of Italian opera ever known in New-York. There was nothing wanting in his representation of "Aida" to insure its enjoyment by the audience, which was the largest and most brilliant that has assembled at the Academy of Music for many years. The claims of the management were amply justified by the performance, and it is certain that no assemblage ever had better reasons for enthusiasm than that of yesterday. "Aida" is an opera demanding the best resources of the stage. It has been sung here, with some ability in several of the leading rôles, but never before has it been presented with such perfection in the matter of detail, such scenery, rich and appropriate costumes, and such a superb cast; and the success is to be credited to the company for a notable entertainment which leaves no place for criticism. The opera was, in the first place, put upon the stage with new scenery, which has already been mentioned in THE TIMES. The gorgeous character of the stage setting was all that could be asked for, and so far superior to the usual mounting that the audience felt bound to acknowledge its merits by applause, particularly in the second and third acts. It was evident that there had been ample rehearsals, and for a first night the performance was remarkably smooth. The orchestra numbered 64 performers. There were 20 musicians in the band on the stage, 65 chorus singers, and 60 supernumeraries. The dresses were new and rich, and the general effect was consequently of the most marked character. "Aida" stands alone among Verdi's compositions. It is difficult to imagine that the same man who wrote "Ernani," and afterward "Trovatore," "Traviata," and "Rigoletto," should have changed the character of his work and produced "Aida." It shows, however, the growth of the composer and the effect of the best modern influences. "Aida" is unquestionably a grand opera, and is alone sufficient to give its composer a high rank among the writers who may claim to be musical geniuses. This is not to be said in disparagement of Verdi's previous works, for his former operas have their own character, and will always hold their place on the stage, but "Aida" never seems to be the offspring of the brain of the composer who began his career in the most pronounced Italian school of Donizetti and Bellini. The instrumentation is rich and full, and the strength of the orchestral part of the score is a prominent feature throughout, which cannot be said of most Italian operas of the old school. Mr. Maplesen was fortunate last night in his cast of the principal characters. Mme. Ambre as *Aida* has recorded a success in Paris, and for the first time since she has appeared in New-York, had an ample opportunity to show how good an artist she is. She was not particularly great in the part, but she was effective and sang in dramatic style, and her voice told in the concerted music. There is something cold about the quality of her tones which makes her occasionally disappointing, but she is earnest and artistic in her method, and has the finished manner of a well-trained singer, which goes a great way toward making her a satisfactory performer. Miss Cary's *Amneris* was equal to the requirements of the occasion. She was in excellent voice, and gave her customary good rendering of the rôle. To Signor Campanini belongs much of the credit of the evening. He acted *Rhadames* with dignity, and sang his music with all his remarkable power and gracefulness. It is to be regretted that some of his most noticeable work comes in the beginning of the first act, and is therefore inevitably marred by the tramping of that large portion of the audience who persist in arriving late, and disturbing their neighbors while in pursuit of their seats. The beautiful aria "Celeste Aïda" was practically lost by the noise and confusion in the lower part of the house. Parenthetically it may be said that if Mr. Maplesen would adopt Mr. Theodore Thomas's plan, and compel late comers to wait in the lobbies till the end of a scene, it would have a healthful influence, and protect punctual persons in the enjoyment of their rights. The other members of the cast—Signor Galassi as *Amonasro*, Herr Behrens as *Ramfis*, and Signor Monti as *Il Re*—were all exceedingly good and worthy of the occasion. Galassi was, indeed, remarkably effective, and not only sang his music in his usually superb manner, but acted the part most ably. There was abundant applause and an appreciative enthusiasm for the principals, which was gracefully acknowledged. Both Signor Arditi, to whom so much is to be credited, and Mr. Maplesen were called before the curtain at the end of the second act. To sum up, it may be said that this representation of "Aida" was far ahead of any previous performance of the opera ever given in this City. It was put upon the stage with every accessory that good taste and a generous spirit would suggest, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be heard again.

At the matinée to-day, "Il Trovatore" will be repeated, with Mme. Adini as *Leonora*, Mme. Labatie in her famous rôle of *Azucena*, Signor Arambaro as *Manrico*, Signor Del Puente as the *Conte di Luna*, and Signor Monti as *Ferrando*.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Fatinitza" will be brought out at the Standard Theatre next Monday evening.

The last representation of "The Picture" will occur at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. There will be no matinée performance.

The final performances of "The Tourists" will be given at Haverly's Theatre this afternoon and evening. This laughable and extravagant trifle has won astonishing popularity at Mr. Haverly's favorite house.

The first Saturday matinée of "Pinafore," as performed by the Church Choir Company, may be attended this afternoon at the Broadway Opera-house. A more pleasing representation of this popular piece could hardly be desired.

Mr. George Vandenhoff's second "Dickens Morning" will undoubtedly attract a good audience to Chickering Hall this afternoon. The programme comprises Dickens's little tale, "Dr. Marigold," a selection from "The Pickwick Papers," and a poem entitled "The Spanish Duel." Mr. Vandenhoff begins his readings promptly at 2:30.

It is possible that Mr. Gerald Eyre will play in the next piece to be produced at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Eyre performed recently at the Standard Theatre as Mr. Bandmann's leading man, and impressed us then as a somewhat tame and conventional actor. His merits, to say the least, do not appear to justify an engagement at Wallack's. In fact, we are informed that Mr. Eyre has been engaged on quite a different ground; he is attractive to the women. Fortunate man! What is the virility of genius compared to that Apollonian grace which subjugates the female heart?

The twenty-first performance of "Wives" will be given at Daly's Theatre this afternoon. Miss Catherine Lewis, in this play, in the very essence of brightness and joyousness; her acting leans toward *naïfs*, but, as the piece itself has the same tendency, this is perhaps inevitable. It is enough to say that Miss Lewis has made a singularly distinct and favorable impression, and that her appearance hereafter will be looked forward to with great interest. In the new play now in preparation, "An Arabian Night," Miss Lewis will play the part of a circus-rider, and her natural dash and brilliancy will undoubtedly make it prominent. "An Arabian Night," by the way, is a modern and humorous setting of a famous Eastern tale, and will be at once dramatic, musical, and spectacular. Mr. Daly is also about to revive "Man and Wife" for his mid-week matinées.

THE REASON OF SPECULATION.

The speculative craze in stocks continues. In the morning, yesterday, the market was feverish, with violent fluctuations, but in the afternoon there was a sharp and steady rise on rapid purchases, Erie being the prominent feature. The excitement all day was very great. The recorded transactions exceeded 500,000 shares, while the number of actual transactions was probably very much greater, the telegraph instruments being entirely unequal, during a portion of the time, to receive and print the purchases and sales. Erie advanced above Thursday's closing figures 1¾ per cent.; Erie preferred, 2¾; Michigan Central, 1½; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, 2¾; St. Paul and Sioux City, 2½; St. Paul and Sioux City preferred, 5; Delaware and Hudson, 2½; Western Union, 1; Atlantic and Pacific, 2¼; American District Telegraph, 1; Wabash, 4; Kansas City and Northern, 3; Kansas City and Northern, preferred, 8; Union Pacific, 2½; New-York Elevated, 1¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 2½; New-York Central, 1; Northwestern, 2½; Northern Pacific preferred, 2½; Ohio and Mississippi, 1½; Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 1½; Pacific Mail, 2½; Quicksilver, 1; Quicksilver preferred, 2½; St. Louis and San Francisco, 7; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 3½; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 2; Iron Mountain, ½; American Express, 3; United States Express, 2; Excelsior Mining, 1; Lake Erie and Western, ½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1¼; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 3½; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 3½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, ½; Pittsburg, 1; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1½; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 1; Illinois Central, ¼; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 2; Louisville and Nashville, ½; Marietta and Cincinnati, 2½; Oregon, 4. Other classes of securities shared in the upward movement. The produce markets were also bullish during the day, and on the Cotton Exchange an unusually large business was done at higher figures.

WATCHING FOR THE CABLE SHIP.

AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH CABLE AT NORTH EASTHAM, MASS.

NORTH EASTHAM, Nov. 14.—A party of gentlemen, representing the Pouyer-Quertier Cable and the American Union Telegraph Companies, came down to this remote Cape Cod village to-day, in a special parlor and hotel car on the regular train, to witness the arrival and landing of the new French cable. The party includes George Van Chauvin, Chief-Engineer and manager of the cable company, and formerly Managing Director of the Direct Cable Company; Baron De Cambourg, Secretary of the company; Count Don Hoff, of the German Legation at Washington; D. H. Bates, President of the American Union Telegraph Company, and members of the construction and others to report results. The steamer Faraday, which has been laying the cable from Brest, now comes from Halifax, and, having picked up the buoyed end about 200 miles off, was expected this afternoon. The landing is to be effected at a point very near the Nauset lights and on the high bluffs in front. The party has been standing all the afternoon, looking anxiously to the eastward. From 2 o'clock until sundown glasses were constantly directed seaward, but the steamer could not be seen. And then, as dusk, the party returned to the village over a terribly rough road, in wagons that jolted and swung about in so lively a manner that their already chattering teeth fairly rattled. Later several of the party returned to the bluff, and the watch is to be kept up during the night. The members of the party remaining in the village make themselves comfortable in their car, which is well provided and generously stocked with two days' rations. The sleepy villagers are little concerned at the movements, appearing to consider the landing of a cable as nothing remarkable, and there will probably be no special notice taken of the event. Fourteen years ago there was no such quiet when the steamer with the deep-sea cable arrived at Duxbury. There was general rejoicing and much excitement.

This new cable is from Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and from thence to this place, which is not far from Provincetown. The new company is composed of French and American capitalists, the Frenchmen holding the controlling interest. The central wire is surrounded by 10 copper wires, twisted. For insulating purposes three envelopes of gutta-percha surround the wires, and outside of the gutta-percha is a wrapping of manilla hemp. Outside the hemp is an armor of steel wire, the wires being laid in a peculiar manner, side by side. Surrounding the armor is another covering of manilla hemp, saturated with an anti-corrosive compound. At the completion of the laying of this cable, the Faraday will return to Brest, when another cable of similar character will be laid from Brest to Land's End, England. At the American end, connection will be made with the lines of the American Union, which are already in place. The point where the land-end of the cable will be placed is a short ravine near the Nauset lights, in the sand in which always swallows up anything placed on it, and will thus protect the wire. The work of landing will occupy much time. The sea must be smooth and there must be frequent tests. Several days may elapse before things are in working order. No obstructions are anticipated, permission having been obtained from the Washington. The grant embraces conditions imposed by the Government, the most important being that it shall not consolidate or amalgamate with any other line, or combine therewith for the purpose of regulating rates.

WORK ON THE CANADA PACIFIC.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Contractors are beginning to arrive at Ottawa in connection with the letting of the contract for the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Railway. There are now employed on Section A of the Canada Pacific 1,200 men, and on Section D 1,000 men. The work of excavating is being rapidly advanced and will be continued during the Winter months. It is expected that both contracts will be completed before the stipulated time. On the Manitoba section, John Ryan has a small force of men getting out ties and otherwise preparing the way for active operations.

THREATENED FAMINE IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.—Mr. Vachson, the Mayor of Escoumains, arrived in town to-day with a petition from the inhabitants of that place and its vicinity, asking the Provincial Government for aid. Through the failure of the crops from early frosts, and other causes, starvation threatens the people there during the coming Winter unless something is promptly sent to them.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 14—Francis M. Emery, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. John T. Wilson, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and Jesse Johnson for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, Nov. 17: Nos. 20, 66, 96, 104, 110, 52, 56, and 14.

POLITICS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A large number of working men marched in procession to the Boston Common to-night to take action concerning the municipal election. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and advised the nomination of a candidate who would support the principles and platform of the Working Men's Party, and not be influenced by the leaders of any other political party.

FLOUR MILLS CLOSING.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—There is a movement among millers here to close their mills until the price of wheat declines. Two mills closed to-day. Two more will shut down as soon as the wheat they have on hand is ground, and this action will probably become general. The principal reason assigned for this is that flour is below the price of wheat, and can only be made at a loss.

MR. QUICK NOT MISSING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—T. H. Quick, who has been reported in the New-York papers as having mysteriously disappeared, has been for several days in this city, and states that he intends to start for New-York to-morrow or next day. He says he cannot understand why he was reported missing, unless it be that his letters written to his wife and others have miscarried.

DISAPPOINTED MILITIAMEN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—A final order from the military authorities at Ottawa has been received, distinctly declining to grant leave to the Militia of this city to pay a return visit to the Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn. Preparations for the journey have been abandoned.

FAILURE OF A DETROIT MERCHANT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—The failure of Nathan Bernstein, jobber in gentlemen's furnishing and fancy goods, of this city, was announced to-day. His liabilities are stated at $150,000; his assets are not yet known.

JAMES ALEXANDER NOT DEAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A cable message was received at the Cunard Office to-night from Mr. James Alexander, who was for several years agent of the Cunard Line, and whose death was recently reported. Mr. Alexander is in Glasgow, and in excellent health.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR WOODIN.

From the Middletown Press, Nov. 10.

Mr. Madden is not the only Senator whose majority was increased by the abuse of the Democratic papers. The following congratulatory letter from the Hon. W. B. Woodin to Senator Madden we commend to the perusal and thoughtful consideration of our esteemed Democratic contemporaries of this district—especially the one up the street—whose abuse of Mr. Madden undoubtedly helped to swell his vote many more than he expected:

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. MADDEN: Yours of yesterday received. I am right glad to be able to exchange congratulations with you. To greet you as a Senator again in Albany will give me great pleasure. My majority is 5,500—three thousand more than I expected; but then, they abused me soundly, and hence I got more. Very truly yours,

W. B. WOODIN.

The Hon. E. M. MADDEN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 14.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has received from the Austro-Hungarian Government, through the Imperial Board of Trade, a gold watch, which has been awarded to Capt. Dunbar, of the ship Hannah Morris, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, in recognition of services rendered the shipwrecked crew of the Austro-Hungarian ship Hannara.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Trustees of the Jefferson College, at the suggestion of the Faculty of the college, at their meeting on last Thursday evening elected Dr. Henry M. Chapman to fill the Chair of Hygeiology, during the present session, made vacant by the death of Prof. J. Aitken Meigs.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The *Daily Democrat* suspended to-day for want of patronage.

VARIED PHASES OF CRIME

ACCUSED OF KILLING HIS MOTHER.

FREDERICK JACKSON ON TRIAL FOR MURDER —STORY OF THE CRIME.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The trial of Frederick Jackson for the murder of his mother, in February last, at Oxford, eight miles distant from this village, was commenced here this morning, in the Chenango Oyer and Terminer. The court is presided over by Judge Martin, of Binghamton. District Attorney Church appears for the people assisted by Mr. George Bundy, a rising young lawyer of Oxford. James W. Glover, of that place, appears for the defense, assisted by the Hon. E. H. Prindle, of this village. Much interest attaches to the trial from the fact that the offense charged is that of killing his own mother. The accused man is a mulatto, about 23 years of age. In February last he resided with his mother, Sylvia J. Jackson, at her house, (which she owned,) in Oxford. She was a widow, who stood well in the community as a sober, well-disposed woman, who earned her own support and that of her son, the prisoner, by washing and ironing, though at that time the prisoner was employed at a livery-stable in the village.

The near neighbors were called to the house on the morning of Feb. 15 by a message from Frederick, sent by some children who were passing, saying Frederick "thought his mother was dead." The neighbors found the body of Mrs. Jackson lying on a bed off from the kitchen. Frederick was sitting on a chair near a trap-door leading to the cellar, which was open. Blood spots were observed about the floor. When interrogated Frederick stated that about 8 o'clock that morning his mother "had a bad spell with her heart," and that she "went down cellar to get some cider." He heard her cry "Oh, Fred!" and he went to her aid and found she had fallen down stairs into the cellar. He picked her up, and had got her a part of the way up stairs when he fainted, and fell back with her in his arms. Rallying again, he finally succeeded in getting her up stairs and putting her on the bed, which accomplished, he gave notice to the neighbors. The alarm was at once given, and, of course, the excitement became general. Suspicion pointed to Fred at being the author of his mother's death. These were heightened by the fact that when the women came in the body of Mrs. Jackson was cold, and in laying her out it was found that there were bruises about the head and arms; the right arm was broken at the wrist, and some of the fingers on the left hand were broken.

Coroner Avery, of this village, was summoned, and held an inquest. A detective was also called into the service. Cursory examination confirmed suspicion. In the cellar the detective found a pool of blood at the foot of the stairs, and about 15 feet from the stairs, at the further side of the cellar, there was another pool 6 or 8 inches in diameter. Blood was also scattered upon the wall and barrels and the boxes in the cellar. On the cellar wall, his sharp eye easy observation, he found a pick handle, partly broken and slivered, as though heavy blows had been struck with it, and the handle end was red with blood. A hatchet was also found, which showed the appearance of blood upon it. This was given in evidence before the Coroner, and, with evidences of motive, &c., determined a verdict by the jury against Frederick Jackson, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and lodged in jail in this village, where he has since been. The District Attorney took steps at once to perpetuate the evidence found, as far as possible, through chemical tests and the personal inspection of the premises by experts. Photographs were taken of the rooms, furniture, &c., as they were found, and of the cellar of the house, and maps prepared for the use of the jury. Last June Frederick Jackson was indicted, but has not been arraigned until to-day, because there has been no court in session at which he could be. Arrangements, however, for his trial have not been delayed. On Tuesday the prisoner's counsel sought to have the trial set down for Monday next, but Judge Martin, upon the intimation from the District Attorney that he was ready, set the trial down for this morning. Felix McCann was hanged for murder in the jail yard last Spring. Up to that time Jackson was indifferent and heedless. That event seemed to depress him for a time, but he soon recovered his usual spirits, and has maintained them until this court commenced, when he has again weakened.

As the trial progressed the court before Jackson was exceedingly feeble, having had frequent spells of vomiting during the night and early morning. Examination by physicians revealed no disease except that produced by great nervous prostration, induced by the excitement under which he has labored for a few days. The trial was moved by District Attorney Church, and the tedious process of securing a jury was commenced. The entire day was spent, and only seven jurors were obtained when the panel was exhausted. A new panel was drawn and ordered summoned to-night, and the court adjourned until Saturday morning. During the day the court-room has been packed with spectators attracted by the unusual circumstances of the trial of a young man for the murder of his mother. Jackson, though appearing careless heretofore, has sat in an easy chair furnished by the Sheriff, closely watching every proceeding.

SHOT BY HIS VICTIM.

CHARLES SCHENER KILLED BY THE GIRL WHOM HE HAD RUINED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Miss Annie Hoff, of Newport, a Kentucky suburb of Cincinnati, went this morning to her faithless lover, Charles Schener, asked him for the last time to marry her, as he had promised, and, upon his refusal, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. Miss Hoff's brother was with her and witnessed the shooting. When they found that the shot had done its work, they went to the Police and delivered themselves up. Miss Hoff, who is a fine-looking, black-eyed girl, about 21 years old, told her story in a straightforward, simple manner. Schaner, she said, had been calling upon her for about eight months. About three months ago he promised to marry her, and gave her a ring, which she wore, and on which was inscribed "C. S. to A. H., July 21, 1879." A few days later Schener induced her, upon the strength of their engagement, to abandon her principles. She trusted him, and when she foresaw consequences that were likely to result, she went to him and asked him to marry her soon to avoid scandal and disgrace. He put her off on the pretext that he was not financially able to marry then. Later, her brother went to see him, and to him Schener promised to arrange matters speedily, and make the girl his wife.

Miss Hoff continued: "I called to see him again last Thursday, and asked him if he ever intended to marry me. He said he did not know. I told him I would call this morning, and if he did not give me some hope, I would take the matter into my own hands. I went this morning, as I told him, and took my brother along. We called at his boarding-house, in about five minutes he came into the room and asked me what I wanted. I told him I came to see what he was going to do about that matter. He said he did not know. I then asked him again, and was given the same answer. Then for the third and last time I demanded that he marry me. He turned his right side toward me, and shrugging his shoulders, said that he could not believe that he would ever marry me. At this I cocked a pistol my brother had given me about a year ago, and pointed it toward him, under my shawl, and fired. The bullet passed through the shawl and then struck him, and he fell to the floor."

The post-mortem examination showed that the girl's sudden aim was sure. The ball passed through the man's heart and lodged in his spinal column. When asked this evening if she regretted the deed she answered "No. I would do it over again this moment. He knew it was coming. I promised it to him, but he would not believe me. He laughed at me."

A HARDENED CRIMINAL.

CAPTURE OF FREDERICK WEBSTER, THE SUPPOSED ASSAILANT OF CHESTER GOODALE.

SOUTH LEE, Mass., Nov. 14.—Frederick B. Webster was examined at Great Barrington to-day. A large crowd met the train on which Webster arrived from Pittsfield, and the jail court-room was filled to overflowing. On the first warrant, charging him with the burglary at Monroe Wilcox's house at Great Barrington, Nov. 1, and stealing a pocket-book containing $25 from Mr. Wilcox's pantaloons' pocket, he was bound over in $500. For stealing a horse, wagon, and robes from Michael Connelon, of Chapinville, Conn., he was bound over in $300. The principal charges against Webster were robbing Edwards's store, in Alford, of shoes, and an attempt to shoot Thomas Edwards, a clerk, who discovered him in the act, and on this he was held in $1,000. The evidence against Webster, although of a circumstantial character, is very strong. Some of the pocketbooks having been found where he had left them, and what convicts him of the Alford burglary and assault is a shoe he wore at the time of the capture, which corresponds with one found in Edwards's store. A diary was also found in a church at Chapinville, where were also found some 30 pieces of stolen goods. The diary gives a complete history of Webster's wanderings since his escape from New-York officers, and it is thought that from this he will be convicted of the assault on Chester Goodale, of Egremont. The trial excited considerable interest, and the evidence in each case was overwhelming. Webster is 30 years old, good looking, and has a wife and child. He began his criminal life when young, having been sent to jail for larceny at the age of 17. Since then he has been in jail for other crimes.

OTHER REPORTS OF MISDEEDS.

OFFENSES MADE KNOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 14.—A man calling himself W. S. Noble, and claiming to be the general traveling agent of Mme. Demorest, of New-York, was arrested this afternoon for obtaining money under false pretenses from Mme. Demorest's agent here. He had in his possession a check purporting to be signed by Mme. Demorest, which is pronounced a forgery. Noble is supposed to be the same man who, under the name of W. W. Snow, swindled an agent at Hazelhurst and attempted the same game at Minersville and Pittsburg. It is thought his real name is J. Cummings.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 14.—It is charged that a steam-ship company's agent in Dublin has been inducing several Army pensioners to emigrate to Canada, on the allegation that they would receive free grants of land and free passes to their destination on landing at Quebec. The Department of Agriculture is causing an inquiry to be made into the matter, and the affidavits of several of the pensioners are to be taken. Should the charges be sustained, the probabilities are that the steam-ship company will be held to account.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—William M. Trevett, ex-County Clerk, has been appointed Clerk *ad interim*, during the further investigation of Ambrose's accounts. It was stated last night that Ambrose's resignation is in the hands of Judge Swing. Ambrose held the Clerkship of two courts, Circuit and District, and will probably have two successors.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The pawnbroker shop of Isaac Franks, No. 980 Washington-street, was entered by thieves last night, the safe was blown open, and articles valued at $5,000 were stolen. The shop was purposely or accidentally set on fire, and damaged to the extent of $2,000. No clue to the thieves has been discovered.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—Milton Benner, the late Cashier of the insolvent Citizens' Savings Bank, has been indicted on two counts: First, for the embezzlement of $2,900 belonging to or deposited in the bank; second, for willful concealment of facts as to the condition of the bank, with intent to deceive the public, by publishing a false statement for the month of August, 1879. His bail has been fixed at $10,000.

STREET-CLEANING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observation both at home and abroad has convinced the writer that the refuse of cities forms the most valuable and durable manure that is anywhere attainable. If farmers were aware, and some of them are fully so, of the sterling qualities of this stuff, they would be eager indeed to get it, and some of them are very much in earnest in their endeavors to get a full supply. It would, of course, be best to separate ashes, garbage, and street sweepings from each other, for the first can be used for filling up low grounds, the second to feed swine, and the last for manure. But it is quite as well, for purposes of manure, to mix the whole together, compost it, and thus convert it into the best known manure. If the farmers of Westchester, Long Island, New-Jersey, and Staten Island had known what a mine of wealth has always lain within their control, they would not have delayed long in trying for it. The waste lands of Westchester and Long Island are within the easiest reach of this City, and to the former City refuse can easily be conveyed in open cars, over the loading of which a few hundred pounds of fresh, pure earth should always be spread. This will not only act as a cover and disinfectant, but will absorb all the fluids and gases of the refuse, and be itself converted into rich soil or manure.

It sent to Long Island, the sweepings, garbage, and refuse should be emptied at once from dirt-carts into railroad cars, placed upon platform boats or scows, which latter, of course, could lie at the end of piers, or in dock, for the facility of loading. The loaded cars could be quickly and cheaply towed across the East River, drawn up at once upon railroad tracks, and speeded on their way to the barren lands which so much require manure. This is now done to a small extent, but with great offense to sight and smell, as the loaded and open garbage and refuse cars are not covered with earth or any other material, and smell nigh to heaven, as well as to poor mortals below. With a little energy and tact, all the sweepings and refuse of this great City, could be disposed of to great advantage and great saving. They are now not only thrown away, but absolutely towed down to sea at great expense, and to the great permanent injury of the waters and channels of the Bay, and the shores of the adjacent lands of Staten Island, Long Island, Coney Island, and New-Jersey. If there had ever been one honest and wise man in the Street-cleaning Department, who was also a practical farmer, all this would have been remedied long ago. Every pound of this refuse and waste could have been disposed of to farmers years ago, and the supply from the City, even with the most thorough and careful daily sweeping and gathering, would not have met the demand for it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved the City, every year, for many, many years, and our great Metropolis would have been the cleanest in the world, and that with very little expense to the tax-payers. Even small farmers would long ago have been greedy for a car-load or two of this cheapest and most valuable of all manures, and large farmers would have made arrangements for the reception of great quantities. It could have been conveyed over the railroads with little or no offense to sight or smell, and a minimum of skill in compositing would have doubled its value.

It is a standing disgrace to our political system, and to every Street-cleaning Department that our City has ever been blessed or cursed with, that these simple and efficient methods have not been adopted long ago. No small blame also does to our Citizens' Associations and Municipal Societies that some such plan has not been forced upon the attention of the public in season and out of season, daily and always, until our long-suffering and dull tax-payers had waked up to their own interests and rights.

The New-York County Medical Society, which was once the sole guardian of the public health, and has always been free from political and beer influence, is also not free from blame, as it has long lain inactive, doubtless from the supposition that its advice would not be heeded, and that it was powerless to contend with sharp politicians. But the opinion of 1,200 physicians is no small item in shaping and guiding public opinion; and almost every doctor is more or less acquainted with sanitary matters, and few or none of them are so heedless or base as not to prefer the prevention of avoidable disease, to its mere management or cure. No wise physician likes to see epidemics of typhoid and scarlet fevers or diphtheria, which always sweep away some of the most loved and valued of his clients or their children, and bring down more or less odium upon his art; not even of measles or whooping-cough, which so often inflict so much suffering and damage. All these diseases are always aggravated by the foul air of our streets, sewers, gutters, docks, &c., to say nothing of those obscure and obstinate malarial affections which can never be absolutely eradicated in the foul air of great neglected cities. The terrible epidemic of pneumonia, which carried off so many valued lives a few years ago, was doubtless typhoid in its nature, and hence resisted all the ordinarily successful methods of relief for inflammation of the lungs. Diphtheria was made so malignant a few years back from the same causes, and an epidemic of malignant scarlet fever now stands before us. Thousands and thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the stupidity, or worse, of our Street-cleaning, Sewer, and Dock Departments. With infinitely greater natural advantages the death-rate of New-York, with only a little more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants, is greater than that of London, with much over 3,000,000 of population. It is time that every good citizen and tax-payer should bestir himself. Our political system of the mismanagement of sanitary affairs, it is said, remains the same, in a minor degree only, as under the Tweed regime, which was only the culmination of all that is worst in our political ways. It will not answer merely to brand the memories and utter vain regrets over the vile doings of those dead, but more or less human, wolves and asses, but their living prototypes should be kept from interfering with and controlling our Departments of Streets, Docks, Sewers, Health, Police, and Street-cleaning.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire last night nearly destroyed Ferguson, Smith & Co.'s mill, in East Market-street, Louisville, Ky. The loss on machinery is $10,000. Nearly 20,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed. Total insurance, $9,000; property valued at $30,000. The aggregate loss is $25,000. The fire was accidental.

G. B. Owen & Co.'s clock works, at Winsted, Conn., employing about 60 hands, were burned Thursday night. The total loss is about $12,000; insurance unknown. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The residence of Mrs. Cadman, at North Plainfield, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $4,000; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Peoria Starch Works, at Peoria, Ill., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000, which is covered by insurance.

SUSPICION OF DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Judge Smith, the Republican candidate for Senator in the recent election, thinks strongly of contesting the result. Bosenberry, the Democratic nominee, was elected by only 131 votes, and there are many marks of ballot-box stuffing in several of the townships, notably in Delaware. The largely-increased Democratic vote in these townships and the efforts of Bosenberry's agents to purchase votes, lend great probability to all these suspicions.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S LIFE.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—The Post and Tribune of this city, of which the late Senator Chandler was one of the owners, has completed arrangements to publish at once his *biography, which will be prepared, from original* sources at its command, by Col. O. T. Beard.

AN UNSKILLFUL MARKSMAN.

A German named Henry Kellich shot himself three times at Elizabeth, N. J., last night, inflicting wounds that may prove fatal.

THE BILLIARD-PLAYERS

CONTINUATION OF THE TOURNAMENT.

RUDOLPHE QUARRELING WITH HEISER AND GIVING THE SPECTATORS SOME ENTERTAINMENT—THE EVENING GAMES.

Yesterday afternoon's game in the Collender tournament, between Rudolphe and Heiser, was one of the liveliest of the series—not so much on account of any remarkable playing, as because on several occasions there was every indication that the players would change ends with their cues, and use them for weapons of offense. Joseph Dion having been chosen referee, Heiser won the choice, and took the white ball. He started off with a run of 3. Rudolphe made the same number, and the second inning showed 8 more for Heiser and 8 for Rudolphe. In his third inning, however, Rudolphe got fairly off, and scored 24, and 20 in his fourth. Heiser, in his fourth inning, ran 37, in his eighth 56, and in his eleventh 53, making his score 184 to Rudolphe's 117, on the same inning. While Rudolphe was running up a score of 14 on his eleventh inning, however, Heiser claimed a miss, but the referee decided against him, whereupon the impetuous young man sat down on one of the tables in front of the reporters' stand, laid down his cue, and said that it was not worth while for him to play any longer in that game.

"I don't want to be referee any longer," said Mr. Dion, leaving the chair and taking a seat among the spectators. Rudolphe, meanwhile, continued to play. "We can get along without a referee," said he, "or you can be referee yourself, [to Heiser.] I appoint you referee." This raised a laugh at Heiser's expense, and Rudolphe would have kept on playing, but he was told that the game could not go on without a referee. Both men agreed to withdraw, the marker and the game were suspended. It was only a few minutes afterward, when Rudolphe was again playing, that Heiser shouted, "That didn't count." "You must be sick," said Rudolphe, as he waved his cue violently, to motion his antagonist out of the way. This little excitement seemed to take all the heart out of Heiser, for, after that point, he did nothing worth recording. Rudolphe took the lead, on the fifteenth inning, and kept it to the end, making several good runs. While Rudolphe was at his fifteenth inning, and when he had scored 39 points, having the balls near the side rail, in the lower corner, he picked something up in front of one of the balls, and Heiser, according to rule, claimed a foul. Rudolphe at once became violently excited, and went through all the shrugs and motions an angry Frenchman is capable of. The spectators jeered him, and one very large man, who sat in the front row, cried "Sit down, sit down."

"What's that? what's that?" shouted Rudolphe. "What's the matter with you?" And drawing himself up into fighting trim, he started for his tormentor.

"Ho, ho, ho, ho," roared the big man, choking with laughter. He had little cause to be frightened, for Rudolphe was not a prize-fighter, by any means, in his arms. This made the spectators worse than ever, and the referee decided that it was a foul. "Then," said Rudolph to the referee, as he began to play again, Heiser having missed, "please remove these pipes [balls]."

Rudolphe ran the game out rapidly, and was just finishing, when Heiser went up to him and said something in a low tone.

"Why don't you do it?" said Rudolphe in reply. "You're a ——laker, and I can whip you in two minutes." The game being ended, the men approached each other, but an officer, who was among the spectators, stepped between them, and the quarrel was stopped. Following is a summary:

Rudolphe—3, 8, 24, 20, 2, 0, 18, 1, 0, 27, 14, 61, 1, 12, 39, 16, 44, 6, 4—300.

Heiser—3, 3, 5, 37, 0, 2, 4, 56, 15, 6, 53, 5, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 10—204.

Winner's average, 15 15-19; loser's average, 10 14-19. Heiser's best runs, 56, 53; Rudolphe's best runs, 61, 44. Time of game—One hour thirty-seven minutes.

The opening game in the evening was between Eugene Carter and Maurice Daly, and it proved an easy race for the latter. The lead was won by Carter and his score of 7 was followed by Daly with one of 19. In his third inning, Carter, by good play, brought the balls in position, and gave promise of a good run, and missed an easy shot. Daly then nursed the balls for a run of 37, and, with this run, small as it was, Carter seemed to lose courage, and from this time to the close it was really an exhibition game on the part of his opponent. The easy shot was awkwardly missed, and, when 6 points was scored, the balls were invariably left in poor position. With Carter's poor play, Daly's confidence in his game showed a corresponding improvement. In his sixth inning, he made the first open and round-the-table play of the game, making some shots that merited the applause they received. In this run he scored 52 points, and the game, it called, was: Daly, 138; Carter, 91. Daly continued in his good play, and in his tenth inning had passed his second hundred, while Carter had only 97 points to his credit. With Daly's increasing score, Carter evidently lost interest in the game. When the black missed he mechanically lifted his cue from the platform, and after his play, as carefully put it back, scarcely taking the care to watch the balls when his opponent was adding point after point to his great lead. In 13 innings Daly had made 267 points, and Carter 57. In the sixteenth inning Daly closed the game with a run of 32. The score was as follows:

Daly—19, 4, 37, 14, 12, 52, 15, 0, 29, 25, 5, 10, 45, 1, 0, 32—300.

Carter—7, 1, 10, 5, 6, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 3, 16, 1, 1, 1, 1—60.

Winner's average, 18¾; loser's, 3¾. Best runs—Daly, 37, 52, 45; Carter, 10, 13. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Referee—Budd Schofield; marker, E. Wilmarth.

The concluding game of the day, between George Slosson and Albert Garnier, was one of the quickest thus far, of the tournament, and was as easily won by Slosson as the preceding one was by Daly. A great deal of interest centred in this game, and, when it was called, the amphitheatre was well filled. Among the spectators were a number of ladies. Both men took their coats off, rolled up their sleeves, set, and began their work without a word. Slosson won the lead, and missed, and in turn Garnier made only 1 count. Slosson's succeeding plays scored him 25, 30, and 31 points, Garnier in the meantime making one run of 35. This good start Slosson kept up, and was followed by a correspondingly poor exhibition, the first call in the eighth inning giving Slosson 110 points to Garnier's 55. In the eleventh inning Slosson gained an opportunity to exhibit his superior skill in nursing the balls. A lucky draw br

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 14.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81.	U. S. 4½s R. '91.
$4,000...reg.106	$30,000...reg.102⅝
U. S. 6s C. '81.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.
$,000.....106	28,000...$3.103⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Atl. 7s, I. R., P. M. S. O.	Central of N. J.
$16,000.bs. 84⅜	3,000.....bs. 98
Mem. & St. 1st con.	Oregon & M. 1st.
24,000...bs. 107	200.....bd. 87⅜
Mem. & St. 1st con.	Oregon Trans.
20,000...bs. 107	300.....bs. 37⅜
L., E. & Man. 1st.	Pac. Com. Rea.
67,000...bs. 65	15,000.....33
L., E. & Mpn. 1st.	N. C. & St. L. 1st.
2,000.....99	McM. M. W. & Al.
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	10,000.....90
Trust Co. cer. as.	St. L. & K. F. 2d ist.
24,000...bs. 29	2,000.....87
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	St. L. & S. F. 2d ist.
20,000...bs. 84	10,000.....bs. 74
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	American Ex. 6s.
5,000.....88	5,000.....bs. 102
Trust Co. cer. as.	American Ex. 6s.
5,000.....88⅜	5,000.....bs. 102
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	Con. Nat. Bank.
5,000.....bs. 48⅜	50.....bs. 114
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	Metropolitan Bank.
5,000.....bs. 84⅜	50.....bs. 114
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	American Express.
5,000.....bs. 84⅜	40.....63
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	100.....63⅛
1,000...bs. 48⅜	100.....bs. 63⅛
C. & C. 1st, ext. h.	100.....bs. 63⅛
9,000.....59	100.....64⅛
Keok. & Des M. 1st.	United States Ex.
2,500...bs. 93	100.....bs. 65⅛
L. & W. B. con. as.	100.....bs. 65⅛
7,000.....95	Wells-Fargo Ex.
L. & W. R. inc.	100.....bs. 103⅛
225,000...bs. 69⅜	100.....bs. 103⅛
A., D. Inc. Co. 7s.	Cum. Coal & Iron
2,000.....107	100.....bs. 24⅛
M. & St. P. 7s, gold.	Quicksilver.
6,000.....112⅜	5.....bs. 21⅛
M. & St. P. 1. & D.	Excelsior Mg. Co.
extension.	500.....bs. 2⅛
2,000.....108	50.....bs. 23⅛
3,000.....107⅞	Lafay., Bln. & Mun.
Mil. & St. P. 6. & F.	5.....bs. 24⅛
2,000.bs.110⅞	La Plata Mining.
M. & St. P. 1. & M.	100.....bs. 84⅛
6,000.....111⅛	Standard Mining.
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	205.....bs. 20
5,000...bs. 48	Canton.
Chi., St. L. & P.	100.....bs. 60⅛
5,000...bs. 84⅜	Canton.
Chi., St. L. & P.	100.....bs. 60⅛
4,000.....87⅛	Wabash.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	200.....bs. 8⅜
30,000...bs. 37⅛	200.....bs. 8⅜
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	200.....bs. 8⅜
2,000.....37⅜	200.....bs. 8⅜
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	Ind. Cin. & Lafay.
1,000.....37⅜	100.....bs. 14
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	Quicksilver.
2,000.....37⅜	600.....14⅜
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	200.....14⅜
2,000.....37⅜	300.....14⅜
Northern Pacific.	Lafay., Bln. & Mun.
100.....bs. 37⅜	200.....bs. 24⅛
Northern Pac. pf.	Louisville & Nash.
400.....bs. 80⅜	100.....bs. 104⅜
Ore. R. & Nav. Co.	100.....bs. 104⅜
5,000.....bs. 84	Louisville & Nash.
Rochtst.	100.....bs. 104⅜
Mich. Cs. 1907.	100.....bs. 104⅜
15,000.....107⅛	Delaware & Hud.
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	100.....bs. 87
5,000.....47⅜	Phil. & Reading.
Mobile & Ohio 1st.	800.....bs. 23⅜
10,000...bs. 94	800.....bs. 23⅜
Western Union.	100.....bs. 23⅜
Mobile & O. 2d.	200.....bs. 23⅜
10,000...bs. 47⅜	300.....bs. 23⅜
Hous. & Tex. C. 2d,	Peoria, Pek. & J. C.
main line.	50, bs. 960. 88
3,000...bs. 110⅛	600.....bs. 36⅛
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	100.....bs. 36⅛
5,000.....113⅜	300.....bs. 36⅛
N. Y. C. 1st con. as.	300.....bs. 36⅛
1,000...103⅜	200.....bs. 37⅜
Ohio & Miss. c. f.	300.....bs. 37⅜
5,000.....112⅜	600.....bs. 37⅜
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	600.....bs. 37⅜
Springfield Div.	N. Y. L. Ers. & Wd.
16,000.....85	100.....bs. 130
9,000...bs. 65⅜	N. Y. L. E. & W.
Union Pacific 1st.	50, b.s.b60. 47⅜
10,000...bs. 107⅜	100.....bs. 47⅜
Erie 7s consol.	100.....bs. 47⅜
20,000...bs. 115⅞	5100.....45⅜
Texas Pacific L. G.	100.....bs. 45⅜
5,000.....69⅜	3100.....45⅜
7,000.....70⅜	N. Y. L. E. & W.
2,000.....69⅞	700.....bs. 47⅛
St. L. & Iron M.	100.....bs. 47⅛
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	Michigan Central.
1,000...100⅜	200.....bs. 46⅞
St. L. & I. M., Cairo,	St. L. & San Fran.
Ark. & Tex. 1st.	L. S. & Mich. So.
11,000.....100	1400...bs. b. 102
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	500.....102⅛
pref. Income.	Illinois Central.
5,000.....80	300.....bs. 116⅜
26,000...bs. 80⅜	200.....100⅛
10,000.....80⅜	100.....100⅛
A. & T. H. 1st. pf.	Union Pacific.
6,000.....95⅛	50.....bs. 91⅛
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	100.....bs. 91⅛
10,000.....96	400.....91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	Clev. & Pitts. pf.
4,000.bs.103⅜	20.....bs. 81⅛
West. 7s, 1st con.	Chicago & N. W.
D., Pur. Com. R.	100.....bs. 93⅛
4,000.....125	300.....bs. 93⅛
West. 7s, 1st ex sp.	1300.....93⅛
4,000.....106⅛	100.....93⅛
T. & W. 1st S. L. div.	800.....93⅛
ex mst. coupon.	C., C., C. & I.
15,000...bs. 102	100.....bs. 83⅛
7,000.....101⅜	Nash., C. & St. L.
Chi. & Ist. g'd.	200.....b10 77
5,000.....100	100.....bs. 77⅜

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. W., C. C. C.	N. Y., L. E. & W.
$3,000.....115⅜	2100.....47⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st	200.....47⅜
Trust Co. cer. as.	3500.....47⅜
5,000.....83	2000.....47⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	200.....47⅜
Trust Co. cer. as.	300.....47⅜
5,000.....82⅜	800.....47⅜
10,000.....82⅜	200.....bS. 47⅜
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	2500.....47⅜
2,000.....97	2000.....47⅜
C. & I. C. 1st ind.	1500.....bS. 47⅜
5,000.....86	1500.....47⅜
5,000.....85⅛	1500.....47⅜
25,000.....86	1500.....47⅜
5,000.....85⅛	1500.....47⅜
10,000.....85⅛	1500.....47⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.,	100.....bS. 47⅜
new 2d con.	1000.....47⅜
10,000.....91⅛	1000.....47⅜
10,000.....91	1500.....47⅜
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	1500.....47⅜
20,000.....48⅜	1500.....47⅜
44,000...bS. 49⅜	1500.....47⅜
25,000.....49⅜	1100.....47⅜
26,000...bS. 49⅜	1500.....47⅜
Chi., St. L. & P.	100.....bS. 47⅜
15,000.....96⅛	1000.....47⅜
5,000...bS. 96⅛	800.....47⅜
T. & W. 1st S. L. div.	2000.....47⅜
ex mst. coupon.	2000.....47⅜
1,000...103	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.
T. & W. 2d ex cp.	300.....77⅜
29,000.....96⅜	100.....bS. 77⅜
7,000.....97	800.....77⅜
T. & W. 2d con.	100.....77⅜
ex coupon.	100.....bS. 77⅜
5,000.....95	100.....77⅛
5,000.....95⅛	100.....77⅛
5,000.....95⅛	Northern Pac. pf.
Oregon Ist.	100.....bS. 77⅜
1,000.....92⅛	Han. & St. Jo.
2,000.....92⅛	100.....40⅜
3,000.....92	100.....40⅜
1,000.....92⅛	100.....40⅜
10,000.....92⅜	100.....41
N. Y., L. E. & W.,	100.....40⅜
new 2d Ba fo.	100.....40⅜
80,000...23⅜	Chic., Bur. & Q.
10,000...23⅜	100.....bS.
10,000...bS. 64⅛	Consol. Coal.
N. J. C. income.	100.....39⅜
10,000.....39	St. L. I. M. & S. as.
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	100.....55⅛
16,000.....97⅜	500.....55⅛
Mob. & O. 1st. ds.	100.....54⅞
5,000.....63	200.....54⅞
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	300.....54⅞
Trust Co. cer. as.	400.....54⅞
25,000.....40	200.....bS. 54⅞
Tol. & Wab. 7s sew.	100.....bS. 54⅞
2,000.....93	200.....53⅞
Atlantic & Pac.	100.....53⅞
1,000.....48⅛	200.....53⅞
200.....48⅛	200.....53⅞
200.....48⅛	300.....53⅞
100.....48⅛	200.....53⅞
Manhattan Ras.	100.....53⅞
100.....71	100.....53⅞
100.....70⅜	Alton & T. H.
100.....70⅜	100.....45⅜
100.....70⅜	St. P. & Minn. Cty.
100.....70⅜	100.....71⅜
Delaware & Hud.	Alton & T. H. pf.
100.....88⅜	100.....76
100.....88⅜	Phil. & Reading.
100.....88⅛	1900.....74⅜
100.....88⅛	Canada Southern.
Michigan Central.	200.....60
100...bS. 97	200.....bS. 60⅜
300.....97	100.....77⅜
100.....96⅜	100.....77⅜
400.....96⅜	300.....77⅜
1000.....97	700.....23
200.....97⅜	100.....bS. 23
200.....97⅜	Ohio & Miss. pf.
200.....97⅜	200.....80
100.....97⅜	100.....bS. 80
North-western.	100.....80
100.....92⅜	200.....bS. 80
Western Union.	100.....80⅜
2100...107⅜	Mobile & Ohio.
Lake Shore.	100.....25
800.....102⅝	200.....25⅛

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—NOV. 14.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Hukill.	Bonkeys.	Dahlonega.
200...bs.4.20	500.....bc. .61	1000.bs.b5. .24
800.bc.b15.4.20	500.bc.b30. .62	1000.....bc. .24
100.....bc.4.20	500.....bc. .61	2200.....bc. .24
100...bs.c.4.15	1000.bs.s5. .61	200.....bc. .24
200...bc.4.20	1000.....bc. .62	1200.....bc. .24
100...bs.4.20	1000.bs.s2. .62	1000.....bc. .25
50.....4.20	1000.bc.b2. .62	1000.....26
200.....4.25	1500.....bc. .62	1000.....bc. .26
100.sc.b30.4.26	1000.....bc. .63	Rechtel.
100.....bc.4.25	1000.bc.b10. .63	100.....bc.b3.2
50.....bc.4.30	5700.....bc. .64	100.bc.s1.2
100.sc.b3.4.25	500.....bc. .61	100.....bc.s2.2
N. Y. & Colorado.	100.....bc. .62	Tuscarora.
100...bc.2.50	1700.....bc. .61	100.....bc. .51
1000.sc.b30.2.55	1000.bc.b1. .61	1000.....bc. .52
100.bc.b30.2.65	600.....bc. .65	100.....bc. .53
100.sc.b10.2.55	2200.bc.b5. .66	Keppahannock.
100.bc.b30.2.65	1000.....bc. .66	2000.bc60. .35
500.sc.b30.2.70	500...bS. .65	1000.bc.b5. .36
Raymond & Ely.	500.....s60. .65	900.....bc. .37
100...bc.1.50	500.....bc. .66	5000...s60. .39
Eureka.	1000.....65	1000.scb30. .37
20.....bc. 28⅜	1000.....s60. .65	1000.scb30. .38
Imperial.	1000.....66	1000.scb30. .39
100...bc. .24	5000...s60. .65	South Hite.
200.bc.b5. .23	200.....66	500.sc.b30. .39
200.....bc. .23	500.....65	100.....bc.1.55
Bullion.	500.....65	500.sc.b30. .67
200.....bc. 11	500.....bc. .66	200.....bc.1.50
Bella Isle.	Granville.	500.sc.b30. .67
100.....bc.s.28	100...bc.s. .29	Granville.
100.....bc.s. .29	3000...b.c. .29	400.....bc.1.55
50.sc.b5. .25	2500.....bc. .29	400.....bc.1.60
50.....bc.1.25	1000.....bc. .27	Lucania.
100.....bc.4.20	1100.....bc. .31	500.sc.b30. .24
Grand Virginia.	1200.....bc. .28	500.sc.b30. .26
100.....bc.4.20	1000.....bc. .29	Castleville.
200.....bc. .25	500.....bc. .30	500.....bc.2.00
100.....bc. .24	500.sc.b30. .29	Pizarro.
500.....bc. .25	500.....bc. .30	100.....2.05
Colorado.	500.....bc. .31	Orizaba.
100.....bc.1.20	500.....bc. .32	100.....s3 .90
100.....bc.1.25	1000.....bc. .33	Goldenda.
100.....bc.1.20	1000.....bc. .34	100.sc.b30. .9⅝
Consol. Pacific.	1000.....bc. .35	Lessman.
100.....bc. .91	Stanley.	2000.....s .04
50.....bc. .90	1000.....bc. .30	

FRIDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange were large in volume again to-day, and attended with considerable excitement. At the opening a buoyant feeling prevailed, and prices advanced ¼ to 2 ₱ cent as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The temper of speculation, however, soon changed, and, under a moderate pressure to sell, a decline ranging from ¼ to 2¾ ₱ cent was recorded, the entire list participating in the downward movement. During the afternoon a firmer tone prevailed, and the steady purchases of Erie, which was taken in large blocks, imparted a much better feeling to the dealings in the general list. The transactions in Erie were remarkable, aggregating over 174,000 shares, and resulted in an advance for the day of 1½ ₱ cent for both common and preferred. Among the other trunk line shares Michigan Central attracted most attention and advanced 2 ₱ cent. The Grangers and the coal stocks more than recovered the early decline in some instances. In the remainder of the list the advance ranged from 1 to 9½ ₱ cent, with the greatest improvement in St. Louis and San Francisco, Chesapeake and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sioux City, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.

The transactions aggregated 537,825 shares, including 174,300 Erie, 21,600 Marietta and Cincinnati, 21,200 Reading, 17,900 Pacific Mail, 17,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 16,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,800 St. Louis and San Francisco, 15,600 St. Paul, 14,200 Wabash, 12,500 North-west, 12,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 12,200 Iron Mountain, 12,200 Chesapeake and Ohio, 11,900 Kansas and Texas, 11,600 Kansas City and Northern, 10,900 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 10,600 Western Union, 10,400 New-Jersey Central, 8,600 Lake Shore, 8,600 C., C. and I. C., 7,400 Michigan Central, 7,400 Atlantic and Pacific, 7,300 St. Paul and Sioux City, 7,100 Alton and Terre Haute, 6,600 New Central Coal, 6,400 Delaware and Hudson, 5,900 Sutro, 5,800 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 5,500 Excelsior Mining, 5,100 Manhattan, 3,600 Northern Pacific, and 3,400 Louisville and Nashville.

North-west common rose to 93¼, fell off to 91⅜, recovered to 93, and closed at 92⅝; St. Paul common rose to 81¼, fell off to 79⅞, and closed at 80⅜; Lake Shore rose to 102⅝, fell off to 102, and closed at 102⅜; Michigan Central advanced from 95 to 97⅝, and reacted to 97; Canada Southern ranged between 77¼ and 78, closing at 77⅜; Erie fell off from 46 to 45, advanced to 48, and closed at 47⅜, while the preferred declined from 75¾ to 74¼, rose to 77⅜, and closed at 77¼; New-Jersey Central advanced from 88¼ to 89⅞, fell off to 87¼, and recovered to 89⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 93⅜ to 94, fell off to 91¼, recovered to 93¾, and closed at 92½; Delaware and Hudson declined from 88⅜ to 87, recovered to 88¾, and closed at 88¼; Morris and Essex sold at 102⅛@102½; Union Pacific ranged between 91 and 91⅞, closing at the former figure; Kansas Pacific sold at 89; Wabash rose to 59⅜, fell off to 58⅜, advanced to 60¼, and closed at 59¾; Kansas City and Northern rose to 46⅝, fell off to 45⅞, advanced to 47, and closed at 46; the preferred rose to 71⅜, fell off to 70⅝, and advanced to 72⅜; St. Paul and Sioux City declined to 39⅞, and preferred to 71, but the former afterward rose to 42½, and the latter to 76; Kansas and Texas rose to 32, fell off to 31⅜, advanced to 32½, and reacted to 31⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 40 to 39½, advanced to 41½, and reacted to 40¾; the preferred declined from 67¾ to 67, rose to 69, and closed at 68⅜; Alton and Terre Haute rose from 23 to 24, and preferred from 42½ to 46, but the latter closed at 45½; C., C., C. and I. rose from 82 to 84, reacted to 83, and advanced to 84⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio common advanced from 17¾ to 19½, and closed at 19; do. Firsts preferred rose from 27¼ to 31¾, and closed at 31½, while do. Seconds preferred advanced from 23⅜ to 27¾, and finally sold at 27¼; C., C. and I. C. rose to 22½, fell off to 21¾, advanced to 23, and closed at 22⅝; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 50¾ to 51⅜, fell off to 50, advanced to 54, and reacted to 52¾; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette rose to 14⅜, fell off to 14, and recovered to 14¾; Louisville and Nashville rose from 84½ to 84⅞, fell off to 84¼, and advanced to 86; Marietta and Cincinnati preferred rose from 13 to 16¾. First and Second preferred from 9½ to 12; St. Louis and San Francisco rose from 40¼ to 49, reacted to 48, and recovered to 49; do. preferred rose from 69 to 77½, reacted to 65¾, and advanced to 68, and do. First preferred rose from 66 to 73, with a subsequent reaction to 72; Mobile and Ohio ranged between 24⅞ and 25½, and closed at 25¼; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off from 78 to 76, rose to 79⅜, and reacted to 78½; Northern Pacific ranged between 36⅞ and 37¼, and preferred between 60½ and 61¼; Ohio and Mississippi rose to 29½, fell off to 28¼, and advanced to 30; the preferred rose from 58 to 60; Iron Mountain rose from 54¼ to 54⅝, fell off to 54⅛, advanced to 55¼, and reacted to 54⅝; Reading advanced from 74¼ to 76, fell off to 73⅝, recovered to 74⅜, and reacted to 73⅝; New Central Coal rose to 46, fell off to 43, and closed at 43½; Pacific Mail fell off from 37¼ to 36½, rose to 37⅜, and reacted to 37⅛; Western Union rose from 106⅜ to 107⅞, and reacted to 107½; Atlantic and Pacific advanced from 45½ to 48½, and closed at 48¼; American District rose from 74 to 75, and closed at 74⅜; Canton advanced from 59¾ to 61; Boston Land rose to 12; Quicksilver advanced from 20 to 21 for the common, and from 61 to 61½ for the preferred; Excelsior Mining rose from 23¾ to 24⅞; Oregon Railway and Navigation advanced from 104 to 109. Among investment shares Rock Island fell off from 149 to 148 and recovered to 148½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined to 120 and closed at 120⅛; Chicago and Alton sold at 99⅞@100; Pittsburg rose from 104 to 105; Illinois Central rose to 100½, fell off to 99¾, and closed at 100; New-York Central rose from 130 to 131⅞, and reacted to 130⅜; Metropolitan Elevated sold at 127⅜@127½; Manhattan rose to 71¾, fell off to 70½, recovered to 71, and reacted to 70¼; American Express advanced from 61½ to 65, and reacted to 63½; United States rose from 55¼ to 56.

The Money market worked smoothly and the ruling rates for call loans were 5@6 ₱ cent on Government bonds, and 6@7 ₱ cent on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. In a few instances borrowers paid 1-32 of 1 ₱ cent per diem and interest for accommodations. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ discount, selling ½ discount; Charleston, plentiful, buying ⅛ selling ⅛@ par; New-Orleans, commercial 350@400 discount, bank 150 discount; Chicago, firm, par to 25c. discount; Boston, 25c. to 2c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols and United States Government bonds, which were unchanged. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 47⅜ to 46, and recovered to 46½; Erie preferred declined from 77 to 75⅜ 76; do. consolidated Seconds from 94 to 92; Erie funded 5s rose from 90 to 91; New-Jersey Central stock rose from 90 to 91; do. consolidated Firsts from 107 to 107½; Illinois Central advanced ½ ₱ cent, to 103; Reading declined from 38¼ to 36⅛, and recovered to 37½; Pennsylvania declined ½ ₱ cent, to 52. Bar Silver was quoted at 53½d.@53¾d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £182,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris Rentes advanced to 81f. 10c., and reacted to 80f. 40c., and the rate of Sterling Exchange was reduced to 25f. 29½c.

The Sterling Exchange market continues quiet, and rates are unchanged, bankers' bills selling at $4 79½@$4 80 for 60 days and $4 82½@$4 82⅝ for demand, cables at $4 83 @$4 83⅛, and commercial at $4 78@$4 78½ for long and $4 81½@$4 82 for demand.

The steam-ship Main, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought $800,000 in gold coin.

Government bonds were firm under a good investment inquiry. In railroad mortgages the dealings were large and characterized by a buoyant tone. The principal transactions were in the Erie consolidated Seconds, about $1,400,000 changing hands at 90⅝@89⅝@91⅝@91; Erie funded 5s fell off to 86, and subsequently rose to 88¼. A prominent feature of the market was the active demand for the Chesapeake and Ohio issues, which advanced from 59 to 60⅝ for Firsts, series B, and from 33 to 37½ for currency 6s; St. Louis and San Francisco bonds were higher for classes A and B, which rose to 87 and 66¾, respectively; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts sold up to 50; the Toledo and Wabash issues advanced ½@1½ ₱ cent; Oregon Railway and Navigation Firsts rose from 91 to 93, and reacted to 92½; Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield Division, advanced from 64 to 68; Texas Pacific Incomes fell off to 69, and rose to 70. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 44½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 6s, 1907, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¾	108¾
United States 4s, 1891, coupon	103½	103⅝
Bills on London	84 79@84 80	
New-York Central	130	130⅝
Harlem	194	194
Rock Island	148	148½
N. Y. & H. and H	142	142
United R. R. of N. J	146½	146⅜
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	121	120⅜
Panama	136½	136½
Fort Wayne	118	119
Pittsburg	104	106
Illinois Central	99⅝	100
Chicago and Alton	100⅛	100
Chicago and Alton pref	118	118

	Thursday.	Friday.
Erie	45⅞	47⅜
Erie pref	75¾	76⅜
Lake Shore	102⅝	102⅝
Canada Southern	77⅜	77⅜
Wabash	59¼	59⅜
North-western	92⅞	93⅛
North-western pref	106	106
Milwaukee and St. Paul	80⅜	80⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102	102
Del., Lack. and Western	94	94⅛
New-Jersey Central	89⅛	89⅝
Del. and Hudson Canal	88¼	88¼
Morris and Essex	102⅜	102½
Michigan Central	96⅝	97⅛
Ohio, St. Paul and Minn.	51⅜	51⅝
Union Pacific	91⅜	91⅜
Kansas Pacific	89	89
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	84⅝	83
C., C. and Ind. Central	23	23
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40	40⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	67⅜	68⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref	60	60
St. Louis and San Francisco	49¾	49
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	83⅜	83
St. Louis and San Francisco 2d pref	66	77½
St. Louis, K. C. and N	44½	44⅝
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref	70⅞	71⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	31⅝	31⅞
American Express	64	64⅝
Louisville and Nashville	84¼	86
Northern Pacific	37	37⅛
Northern Pacific pref	60⅜	60⅜
Sar. Cedar Rapids and Northern	67	67
Western Union	107⅛	107⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	45⅞	48⅜
Pacific Mail	37⅛	37⅜
Quicksilver	20¾	21
Quicksilver pref	61	61½
Sutro Tunnel	3¼	3¾
Adams Express	103	103
Wells, Fargo & Co	103	104
American Express	65	65
United States Express	55¼	56
Metropolitan Elevated	127⅜	127½
Manhattan Elevated	71	70¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	131⅛	130	1,130
Rock Island	149	148	600
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	120⅜	120	500
Pittsburg	105	104	600
Illinois Central	100¼	99¾	1,100
Chicago and Alton	100	99⅞	300
Erie	48	45	163,600
Erie pref	77⅜	74¼	10,400
Lake Shore	102⅝	102	8,600
Canada Southern	78	77¼	2,100
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	54	50¾	7,300
Chic., St. Paul and Minn. pref	84	83	5,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	81¼	79	1,300
Mil. and St. Paul pref	102	102	100
Del., Lack. and Western	94	91¼	18,900
New-Jersey Central	89⅛	87¼	10,400
Del. and Hudson Canal	88¼	87¼	6,400
Morris and Essex	102⅜	102¼	600
Michigan Central	97⅛	96⅝	7,400
Ohio, St. Paul and Minn.	54	50¾	6,900
Union Pacific	91⅜	91	2,100
Kansas Pacific	89	89	5,500
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	84⅝	83	8,000
C., C. and Ind. Central	23	23	6,900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41¼	39⅞	5,600
Han. and St. Joseph pref	69	67	3,400
Ohio and Mississippi	30	28¼	17,500
Ohio and Mississippi pref	60	58	2,100
St. Louis and San Francisco	49¾	48	5,500
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	83⅜	83	10,300
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	66	77½	1,300
St. Louis, K. C. and N	44⅝	43⅝	2,100
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref	70⅞	71⅜	17,900
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	31⅝	31⅛	12,400
Wabash	59¾	58⅜	14,200
Wabash pref	69¾	68⅜	3,400
Fort Wayne	118	116	1,900
Chicago and Atlantic	20	19	3,400
Atlantic and Pacific	48¼	45½	17,900
Western Union	107⅞	106⅜	10,600
A. and P. Telegraph	48¾	45¾	7,400
Quicksilver	21	20	900
Quicksilver pref	61⅜	61	700
Sutro Tunnel	3¾	3¼	5,900
Wells, Fargo & Co	103	102	335
American Express	65	63	600
United States Express	56	55¼	600
Metropolitan Elevated	127⅞	127⅛	250
Manhattan Elevated	71¾	70¾	5,100
Wabash	60¼	58⅜	14,200
Chicago and Ohio	17⅜	16¾	2,300
Ches. and Ohio pref. 1st	31¾	28	4,400
Ches. and Ohio pref. 2d	27¾	24	4,300
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	102	100	100
Reading	76⅜	73⅝	21,200
Standard Mining	20⅞	20	300
Marietta and Cin.	16⅝	13	15,900
Marietta and Cin. pref. 1st	16⅝	14¼	3,200
Marietta and Cin. pref. 2d	12	9	2,500
American District Tel.	77	74	5,500
L. C. and N.	15¾	14⅜	2,000
Alton and Terre Haute	24	23⅜	6,100
Alton and T. H. pref	46	42⅜	900
Nashville and Chat.	80	79	10,900
Maryland Coal	34⅜	34	1,400
Excelsior Mining	24⅞	23⅞	5,500
Canton	61	59	1,500
Oregon Nav.	109	105	1,900
Consolidation Coal	40⅛	39	400
Cumberland Coal	34⅜	34	200
St. P. and Sioux City	42⅜	39⅞	2,300
St. P. and Sioux City pref	76	71	5,000
Total sales			537,325

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1880, common	104⅜	104⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅝	106
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅝	106
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅛	105⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅛	105⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103	103⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	128	...
United States currency 6s, 1896	123½	...
United States currency 6s, 1897	123½	...
United States currency 6s, 1898	123½	...
United States currency 6s, 1899	124½	...

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	48⅜	N. C., R. R. or C.	104
Ala., class A, 5s	90	N. C., 6s, 1900	84
Ala., class B, 5s	90	N. C., 6s, 1919	9
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	56⅜	N. C., J. J. '92-8	9

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday:

P. J. & G. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, E. H. White, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone dwelling with lot 18 by 103.5, No. 120 West 32d-st., south side, 166 feet west of Lexington-ave.; subject to 4th mtge. of $15,000.

Estate of Columbus Smith, by Executors, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 136 East 117th-st., south side, 241.8 feet west of 2d-ave.; for $6,000, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, sold a total building known as "Hester's Row," with plot of land 250 by 140 by 287 by 200, on Morris-st., south-west corner of Hester-st.; also, plot of land 109 by 181 by 54 by 257, on Rivington-st., south-west corner of Mott-st.; and plot of land 259 by 120, on William-st., block front, between Mott and Morris sts.; for $16,550, to Manhattan Savings Bank, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Edwin S. Babcock, Esq., Referee, disposed of plot of land, 50 by 125, on Virginia-st., west side, 500 feet north of Clark-st., and plot of land, 50 by 107, on Nelson-av., east side, 75 feet of above, for $2,500, to William Sharp, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd, of building with lot, on Murray-st., west of Greenwich-st., to Nov. 24; and sale by Richard V. Harnett of 24 lots, on mortgage and of property of Townsend Poole, 24th Ward, to Dec. 1.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 14.

Lafayette Place, (or st., 94th Ward, w. s. 480 ft. n. of Prince-st., 70x100; Fannie M. Briant to Mary E. Wilson.		$400
Fifth-ave., w. s., 84th Ward, 166 ft. n. of Morris-av., 27x91x27x90; John Ittner and wife to Johanna Schmidt.		300
Avenue A, s. e. w. corner of 88th-st., 25x102.5; Louis Funke, Jr., to Otto W. Loeffler.		18,000
88th-st., n. s. 575 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Michael Dodd, Jr., wife to Joseph Gerstle.		nom.
88th-st., n. s. 675 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; Richard H. Tracey to Jacob B. Van Houten.		45,000
126th-st., n. s. 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x99.11; Ridgewood Insurance Company of Brooklyn to Isabella Maxwell.		8,180
Morris-av., e. w. corner of Lexington-av., 188.8x (70 irregular; also, Orchard-st., n. s., 196 ft. 4 of Monroe-av., 90.5x116x irregular; also, Quarry road, at corner of Morris-av., 97x irregular; also, Lot No. 196, which is 150 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 151x irregular;		20m.
John Ittner, jr., to Ernestine Ittner.		
Waverley-av., 454 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 irregular; also, Fourth and Eighth Bridge road, 414.8 ft. irregular; also, Myrtle-av. and Mill Brook, 1082, irregular, and, also, s. e. & s. Washington-av., 368 ft. s. of Mott-st., 182x240 to Ernestine Ittner, jr. irregular; John Ittner, jr., to Ernestine Ittner.		nom.
Morris-st., at centre of Mill Brook, 131x282 irregular; also, n. s. Morris-av., 395 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 20x150x20 feet; and also, n. s. Myrtle-av., 95x145x20 irregular; John Ittner, jr., to Ernestine Ittner.		nom.
147th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100; Conrad C. Jones and wife to William Feely.		2,500
102d-st., w. s., corner of 1st-av., 100x200; the Union Dime Savings Institution to A. Nowbray.		16,000
99th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Mary E. Compton and husband to William Dement.		30,000
126th-st., s. s., 215.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11; and, also, rear lot, s. s. of 126th-st., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x5x irregular; Emmor K. Adams and wife to Eliza A. Cox.		5,065
89th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.8½; Jupiter Z. K. M. Hosier to Thomas Adams.		5,400
2d-av., Nos. 845; and 847; B. Reilly, Sheriff, &c., to John D. Lewis.		750
85th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x100.5; Ellen J. Brandt and husband to George G. Perkins.		15,500
Lexington-av., 40.5 ft. n. of 32d-st., 20x80; Edward D. Farrell and wife to Michael C. Ryan.		11,000
83d-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5; S. N. White, Referee, to "Steinway & Sons".		12,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Mangin-av., 25x75; M. S. McCrea and Nathan Bijur, Executors of Stephen Crane, dec'd, to Thompson-st., 90x75; W. R. Martin, Referee, to the National Fire Insurance Company, New-York.		7,000
123d-st., s. s., 215.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11; William Moser and wife to Anna M. Mansell.		18,500
Park-av., s. s. corner of 39th-st., 32x63.10; Christ. Duggin and wife to Louis Fiak. [Recorded Nov. 13, but improperly described.]		51,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Alcaud, Thomas M., and husband to J. F. Chic. Office Building Association, &c. No. 280 Broome-st., 6 years. | $7,500
Campbell, Margaret, to the German Savings Bank; No. 128 East 78th-st., 1 year. | 6,000
Clark, Ellis A., C. Schultz, & L. Hirsch-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years. | 1,500
Coyle, Elizabeth, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 110th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year. | 10,000
Ditchfield, A. J., and wife to E. Wormser; n. w. corner of 8th-av. and 130th-st., 5 years. | 7,000
Doyle, Ira E. and wife to Eliza P. Barton; s. e. corner of Seventh-av. & 63d-st., 1 year. | 20,000
Doyle, Ira E., and wife to Henry Lawrence, jr., s. Madison-av. s. of 63d-st., two mortgages, 3 years, total. | 26,000
Doyle, Ira E., and wife to H. K. Green, trustee, &c., w. s. Madison-av. s. of 63d-st., 1 year. | 18,000
Doyle, Ira E., and wife to Lying-in-Hospital, w. s. Madison-av., s. of 63d-st., 1 years. | 17,000
Feely, William, to I. C. Jones, & s. 147th-st., s. of Willis-av., 3 years. | 1,500
Simpson, G. J., and wife to H. Sir, F. Wendt, Trustee, and others; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 126th-st., 3 years. | 5,000
Hamilton, C. J., and wife to J. A. Weeks, Executors, &c., same property, 3 years. | 10,000
Hamilton, C. J., and wife to Lord C. Weeks; same property, 3 years. | 10,000
Kilin, H., and wife to D. J. Daly; No. 308 Bowery, 3 years. | 10,000
Koehler, O. W., to L. Fiaza, Jr.; s. e. corner of Avenue A and 86th-st., 3 months. | 18,000
Monsell, Anna M., to William Moser; n. s. 125th-st., 8.8 ft. w. 3d-av., 3 mortgages, 3 years, total. | 5,000
Waverley-av., 454 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 irregular; and, also, Fourth and Eighth Bridge road, 414.8 ft. irregular; also, Myrtle-av. and Mill Brook, 1082, irregular, and, also, s. e. & s. Washington-av., 368 ft. s. of Mott-st., 182x240 to Ernestine Ittner, jr. irregular; John Ittner, jr., to Ernestine Ittner. | | nom.
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99th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Mary E. Compton and husband to William Dement. | | 30,000
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ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bigelow, William A., to W. Brosnet. | | nom.
Corning, E. L., Executor, &c., to E. L. Corning. | | $24,000
Corning, E. L., Executor, &c., to E. L. Corning and others, Trustees, &c. | | 9,000
Dodge, William R., to Melissa F. Dodge. | | 8,000
Sams to Same. | | 9,000
Geog. G. R., Executor, &c., to Caroline J. Bulkley. | | nom.
Openshaw, Edward, to C. Dickinson and another, Executors, &c. | | 16,000
Stewart, Alexander T., to W. Williams and Adolphus Williams, George W., and another to Sarah Burr. | | 13,000
Williams, George K., and another to N. Samson and another, Executors, &c. | | 16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO INVESTORS AND BUILDERS.

Read the REAL ESTATE RECORD, out this morning, showing present and prospective values of property.

"It is a Necessity of Conservatism in our City," as established by an expert. "The Line of the Fifth-avenue and its Vicinity" and "Riverside Drive and its Attractions." "New-York as a Financial Centre." "What Makes Money Dear," and the only accurate list of transfers, mortgages, and judgments published. See also the Names of Citizens paying off their Indebtedness. For sale at the publication offices, Nos. 187 and 189 Broadway, at the American News Company, at Brentano's at the Astor House, and at the various stations of the Sixth-st. road.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT No. 314 West 14th-st., lot 25x100; house four story, high stoop, brick; modern and complete in all respects and very desirable; price, $20,000, on easy terms, or would to a satisfactory party, $1,600 per annum; possession at once.

ALSO,

No. 53 East 49th-st., opposite Columbia College. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE.—VALUABLE realties, with ground rents, for sale, secured by first-class buildings in the Eighth Ward of this City. Lease has 15 years to run at the rent of $1,000 per annum to the owner at the expiration thereof without payment. This is a valuable ANNUITY SECURITY, and will be sold on a basis of 5 per cent. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE CABINET-finished and frescoed four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house; 18 feet 9 inches front by 60 feet in depth; has 100 feet; with gas fixtures; between 5th and 6th-avs.; No. 29 East 126th-st. For $30,000. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 84-st.

WE HAVE A LIST OF ELEGANT BROWN-stone houses for sale; some at bargains, on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th-sts., near 5th and Madison-avs., from $18,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING, APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR STOCK, DAIRY, AND fruit farm, near Tivoli River, 91 100 acres; 60 acres cultivated, and the residue in meadow and cranberry land; 4,500 grape-vines, apple and pear trees, and strawberries; handsome cottage, in the style of Queen Anne; farm-house; barn, 40x80, with wing 16x70; dairy-house; ice-house; and corn-house, 16x16; windmill and pump; steam-engine and boiler; milk route which sells $200 to $300 per month; will for food, hay-cutter, circular-saw, &c.; stabling for 4 horses, and dairy-stable for 20 cows; all in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELEGANT country seat in Westchester County, N. Y., on the water; about 15 acres; fine buildings and handsome grounds; price, $50,000; or will be rented for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, THE FINEST PROPerty, with water front, centrally located in PLAINFIELD, consisting of house and two lots of land, with full bearing Orange trees.

CHARLES UNDERWOOD,
Tolland, Conn.

RIVERSIDE, (GREENWICH)—BEAUTIFUL building lots (50 acres); house to rent; conveyance; choice fruit; ornamental trees; shrubbery; flowers; lawns. ATWATER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TEXAS LAND-OWNERS.

E. M. TRUEHEART & CO., Galveston, Texas, attend to sales, taxes, and sales in all parts of Texas. Circular free. New-York references, Morton, Bliss & Co.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—TO Let for the Winter season—containing 16 rooms, comfortably furnished, with stable, laundry, and ample grounds; JAMES MCBRIDE & CO., No. 21 Drexel Building, Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE OR apartments, adapted for a small family without children, where the best care would be taken by unexceptionable parties. Address Post Office Box No. 2,018, City.

SMALL FAMILY WILL RENT OR LEASE A furnished or unfurnished residence, with carriage-house and grounds; above 155th-st.; a place with Hudson River views preferred. Address LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA, Nov. 15, 8 A. M. | SCOTIA, Dec. 3, 7:30 A. M.
ALGERIA, Nov. 22, 3 P. M. | ABYSSINIA, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passage.

GERMANIC, Capt. RITCHIE.....Saturday, Nov. 22, noon
BALTIC, Capt. PARKER.....Thursday, Nov. 27, 2:30 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDON.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 7:30 A. M.

These steamers are unrivaled in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For berths, plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 146 Walnut-st., Phila. H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....MONDAY, Dec. 1, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7:30 A. M.

The steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having berth-room, smoking-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 20, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Bonds, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms midships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 15 | MOSELLE.....Sat., Nov. 29
MAIN.....Sat., Nov. 22 | GEN. WERDER, Sat., Dec. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $35.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thurs., Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, Nov. 27, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage, $20.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets, at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Transport.....Wednesday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Saloon.....Wednesday, Dec. 10, 9 P. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Joucla.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, 2 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....Nov. 22, noon | Devonia.....Dec. 6, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Nov. 22, noon | Devonia.....Dec. 6, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 11
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....THURSDAY, Nov. 13
Steamer ONDAWA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 15

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE.....WED., Nov. 19
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. COMPTON.....SAT., Nov. 29

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FERNANDINA, FLA. Mail steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails from Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., Nov. 25. For all particulars, Nassau passenger, &c., apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 30 East River. The North Victory, Capt. Hallock, sails Nov. 21, at 3 P. M. MORTON, BLISS & CO., Agents, No. 30 Broadway. J. DESEWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 164 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE SAILING FROM HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Nov. 22
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 4

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 3 and 8:20 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10 (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 8, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily. 9:40 A. M., 8:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 8:30, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 New-Church-st. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

16 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries as follows: 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

An express train leaves New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:30, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:46, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:30, 3:45, 8:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 8:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Tickets offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 New-Church-place.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Nov. 10, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st., for Western, and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:05 A. M. Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:40 P. M., Buffalo Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also to Montreal, via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday; on Saturdays Montreal car leaves at 4 P. M.

11 P. M. Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and at 393 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

O. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

4 P. M., daily, Western Express to Dunkirk or Buffalo & A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 2:45 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for the East as follows: 8:05 A. M. (Express,) 10:00, 11:35 P. M. For Boston, and Albany & R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 8:5 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 8:5 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05, A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New Canaan R. R.—9:30 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, and Shamokin; Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M. Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays, due at Newport at 2:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOST N IN FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays included, from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the 5th for which they are sold, $1. Office, 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamer leaves daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—ITS SURROUNDINGS, and all stations on the New-York, Boston and Air Line, Derby and North Hampton Railroads direct—Steamer JOHN H. STARIN and ARASTUS CORNING leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 5 P. M., every night in the week except Saturday; arrive in New-Haven in time for all morning trains on all railroads; boat facilities for passengers and freight; fare, $1; excursion, $1 50. Starin's New-Haven Transportation Line. JOHN H. STARIN,
Proprietors.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th.....1:30 P. M. | Monday, 10th.....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 12th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 13th, 2:30 P. M. | Thursday, 13th, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th, 3:00 A. M. | Friday, 14th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th, 9:00 A. M. | Monday, 17th.....9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th, 12:00 M. | Wednesday, 19th, 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d.....2:00 P. M. | Friday, 21st.....10:30 A. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 5 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Walkill Valley Roads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4

FATAL FIRE IN A TENEMENT

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED.

THE BRAVERY OF FIREMAN PATRICK J. LYNCH

—LEAPING FROM THE UPPER WINDOWS—

CAUGHT IN A FIRE-TRAP WITH NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE.

A fire, which resulted in the loss of five lives and the serious injury of a brave fireman and one woman, broke out in the tenement-house No. 80 Cannon-street early yesterday morning. The house is a four-story brick, standing between Rivington and Stanton streets, and the main building was occupied exclusively by Polish Jews and Bohemians. An extension of two floors, on the south, which was reached by a separate stairway running from the second-floor landing, was occupied by the families of Mr. John King and Mrs. Woods. These two families were saved from injury, and their portion of the house sustained little damage, except from water; but everybody in the main building, with the exception of two children, was either killed or so maimed that death seems almost inevitable. The fire coming, as it did, in the dead of night, and finding all its victims sleeping, caused an appalling tragedy. Nearly all who could tell the story of the awful scene are cold in death, and the circumstances attending their deaths can only be imperfectly gleaned from the words of those who were present during the fire, and saw something of the struggles for life of the unfortunate inmates of the burning house.

The first floor of the tenement-house is occupied as a workshop by John King, an upholsterer and repairer of furniture. The second, third, and fourth floors are partitioned off and arranged alike. There is a square back room, a square front room, and a small bedroom, about 12 feet long by 5 wide, opening from the front room, toward the south. The second floor was occupied by Solomon Cohen, a tailor, his wife, Lena, and four children, Rashel, 7 years of age, Louis, 5, Mary, 4, and Betsy, 9 months. On the third floor resided Mrs. Mary Burbiechel, a widow, 33 years old, and her daughter Mary, of 10 years, and her son John, 7 years old. On the fourth floor were crowded in the three small rooms five Bohemians, not one of whom escaped with life. They were: Joseph Betzky, aged 54; his wife, Mina, aged 34; two sons, Charles, aged 7, Frank, aged 3, and his mother-in-law, Mary Gounder, who had reached the age of 70. All, with the exception of the Cohen family, were in the house when the fire broke out. Not one of the Cohens was present, and, singularly enough, it was in their apartments that the fatal flames first made their appearance.

At 2:20 yesterday morning all the inmates of the house at No. 80 Cannon-street were asleep. Mrs. Burbiechel and her son and daughter occupied one bed in the front room of the third floor. Joseph Betzky, with his wife and two sons, was in a large bed in their front room on the fourth floor, and Mary Gounder, the mother of Mrs. Betzky, was sleeping in the 12 by 5 bedroom opening from the front room. At that hour Mr. King, who lives on the second floor of the extension, was awakened by a volume of smoke which was pouring into his bedroom. He jumped up, ran down stairs, and awakened Mrs. Woods, and then rushed into the street. Forks of flame were darting from the windows of the front room occupied by the Cohens, on the second floor of the main building, and the passageway was full of smoke. He at once gave the alarm, and in a few minutes Engine No. 11 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 were on the spot. Some time was spent in finding the hydrant, which is in Cannon-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, in the immediate vicinity of the burning building. It was completely hidden by a wagon which had been left standing in front of it. As soon as the hydrant was discovered, a stream of water was forced upon the building, and in less than three-quarters of an hour, the fire was extinguished. In the meantime, however, the most appalling scenes were in progress in the tenement-house, among the firemen attached to Engine No. 11 is a young man, 28 years of age, named Patrick J. Lynch. He has been in the department only one year, but his services yesterday morning were worthy of a veteran, and show him to be a brave man among the bravest. While the firemen were fighting the fire from the street, Lynch was in front of the building. He looked up and saw a woman in her night-clothes holding a little girl in her hands. The woman was frantic from fear, and the flames piercing through the windows below gave to her pale face a ghastly appearance, which was terrible to see. It was Mrs. Burbiechel and her daughter Mary. She grasped the child in her arms and called to the agonized woman to drop the child. She tottered for a moment in indecision, but finally her grasp loosened and the girl fell, through the smoke and the flames, into the outstretched arms of the brave fireman. Little Mary was not hurt; her hair was scorched singed. The mother, seeing her daughter safe, that her son, too, was safely landed into the outstretched arms of Fireman Lynch. Then the brave man, calling upon her to be of good cheer, plunged into the dense smoke which filled the passage-way, mounted the first flight of stairs, and, fighting his way through the flames, rushed up the burning stairway leading to the second floor.

Tragical scenes were being enacted in the meantime on the fourth or upper floor of the house. Precisely what took place during those terrible minutes in those two little rooms in which a whole family, with an aged mother and children, were huddled together, will never be known, for there were no witnesses to their despairing struggles. But before the hydrant had been found, the father of the family, Joseph Betzky, appeared at the window of the little bedroom in which the old lady slept, holding in his arms her little son Charles. He looked down, hesitated, and suddenly disappeared. In a moment he was back to the window, but this time without his child. He made a plunge outward and fell 40 feet, striking upon the broad of his back. The firemen and Police rushed to the fallenman, and he was picked up and taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. He was unconscious when taken from the ground, and he never spoke until his death, which occurred in about an hour after his removal by the Police.

The firemen had now found the hydrant, and a stream of water was poured upon the building. The gallant Lynch, meantime, had penetrated to the third floor, where he encountered Mrs. Burbiechel, who had fled from her room into the hallway and was pressing down into the flames, which had eaten their way through the door of the Cohens' rooms and were mounting the wooden stairway. Lynch grasped her by the arm and told her that he would try to save her. The woman was fairly crazy. She broke from the friendly hands that held her and rushed back wildly into her rooms. She ran to the window of the front room, stood wavering for a moment, and then, climbing to the sill, jumped to the pavement below. Her fall was about 30 feet, and she was more fortunate than Betzky, who had jumped before her from the upper story. She struck on the back of her head, and was not immediately killed. She was taken up and carried, under Capt. Cherry's orders, to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where the Sergeant did all that was possible to ease her pain.

Lynch, when the woman broke from him, was so blinded by the smoke that he could not see where she went. He thought she had gone to the top floor to escape through the scuttle, which he naturally supposed would be found in the roof. He was weak and exhausted, and seriously burned about the arms and face. But he struggled on to the fourth floor. Here he found another woman on the landing, supposed to be old Mrs. Gounder. He grasped her and tried to induce her to follow him, but the old lady broke from him and disappeared. He tried to open the doors, but all were locked. Then he gave up the fruitless task of saving others, and tried to save himself. He sought in vain for a scuttle, for there was no scuttle. Finally, he found a window, and, bursting it open, reached the fire escape. There is a small iron ladder reaching from the fire escape to the ground, but in his bewilderment Lynch did not see it. He grasped the gutters of the roof and drew himself up. Here he was met by a policeman, and taken through the scuttle to the roof of the house on the street, and thence to the station-house. Though evidently suffering intense pain, he uttered no groans, and his sole cause of anxiety seemed to be that he had lost his cap in the building. He seemed to look upon his cap as a badge of honor, and begged that search might be made for it as soon as the fire was extinguished.

The Fire Department did such good work that before 5 o'clock the flames were subdued, and then began a search for the bodies which it was known were in the building. Upon entering the apartments of Joseph Betzky, the remains of his wife, two sons, and mother-in-law were all found in the front rooms. Mrs. Betzky was discovered in the little bedroom, with her two children by her. Little Frank, her son by a former husband, had his arms twined about her neck, and Charles lay with his head in her lap. Mary Gounder was in the front room, lying on the floor, with her head toward the bed. There were few bruises on any of them, and all had evidently died from suffocation. The bodies were removed to the station-house, and from there, with that of the father, to the Morgue. Lynch, the fireman, and Mrs. Burbiechel were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The building is owned by William Fleming, and is fully insured. The damage is confined to the inside, and will not exceed $1,500. The cause of the fire is still a mystery. There were great suspicions that it had been started by Mrs. Cohen, but, so far, at least, there is nothing known to establish her guilt. The neighbors say that for days she has been carrying bundles away from the house, and the entire Cohen family were absent all the night of Thursday. The furniture is said to be worth not more than $200, but it was insured for $800. Mrs. Cohen says that the fact a kerosene lamp burning when she left the house on Thursday, and that the lamp was standing on an iron bracket fastened to the casing of the door between the two rooms. But no bracket was found in the rooms by the Insurance Patrol, and, although the casing is only charred, no trace of the fastening for such a bracket can be found. Little Cohen, Berthchel told the reporter that he saw Mrs. Cohen pouring kerosene on wood and matches before she left the house on Thursday, but on being cross-questioned the boy, who is only 7 years old, became confused, and it was evident that his testimony would count for nothing in a court of law. Suspicion, however, pointed so strongly toward the Cohens that they were summoned to appear before Fire Marshal Shelton, and yesterday afternoon the following deposition were taken:

Solomon Cohen said, after being sworn: I am a tailor by trade; was born in Russia; have lived in New-York about six years; I have lived in the house 80 Cannon-street since last May; I never had a fire in my house before this one; there was a fire in the rooms over me at No. 136 Cherry-street, and I put that fire out; I have been insured for nine years for $800; I have been insured in the Bowery and in the Teutonic; my policy expires in August, 1880; Samuel Goldberg and I are partners, and our shop is at Goldberg's house, No. 205 Broome-street; we employ one girl, and make overcoats altogether; we have had our shop at Goldberg's house all Summer; before that I worked in my own house; I quit there because the other tenants would not let me work at night-time; they complained of me; I kept my insurance papers with Mr. Aubert; I don't know his business, but he has kept my insurance papers ever since I have been in New-York; I got the policy from him this morning; I cannot tell whether I had $800 worth of property in my rooms at the time of the fire or not; I was working all night last night; I left my house yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and have not been there since; I went around there this morning, but I saw so many people there that I was afraid to go in; I heard there that some people were burned to death, and I was afraid the people would do something to me; I remained in my shop in Goldberg's house from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until my wife came, and told me of the fire this morning; my wife brought me my dinner yesterday at 3 o'clock; she brought it in a covered basket; she brought my supper in the same basket at 7:30; she had all my children with her when she came with the supper; she staid about half an hour; she said she was going to my brother-in-law, at No. 5 Hester-street; my brother's brother-in-law, Marx Raffsky, lives in the same house; my wife said she would come back about 10 or 11 o'clock, and I should go home with her; I told her I had to work all night; I did not see her again until this morning; she came to Goldberg's about 7:30, and had all the children with her; she told me that when she got to my brother's, his brother-in-law, Raffsky, was very sick; that she went with one of the family for a doctor, and that then it was late and the children were sleepy, and she staid all night; she went home this morning, and found there had been a fire in the house; we had a kerosene lamp in the front room, on a bracket fastened to the casing of the door between the two rooms, on the left-hand side of the door; my wife said she left that lighted, but that there was not much oil in it; my wife always bought the kerosene by the pint; I use a quart at a time.

Lena Cohen deposed: I am the wife of Solomon Cohen, and live at No. 80 Cannon-street, up one flight of stairs; my husband works all night sometimes; he left home yesterday morning before 7 o'clock; I did not know at that time that he was going to work all night; I took his dinner to him at about 5 o'clock in a covered basket; I took my supper to him at the same time; then I went home; I cooked supper; it was after 5 o'clock when my children and I took supper, and then I took my husband his supper in the same basket; I took the children with me to carry two bundles of work to my husband; I was going from there to see my sister, who lives at No. 5 Hester-street; I wanted the children to stay at home, but they would not, so I took them along; I went to my sister's and staid there a while, and then said I thought I would go home; my brother-in-law looked out of the window and said that it rained, and I had better stay; after awhile Mrs. Raffsky came in and said her husband was very sick, and she wanted somebody to go for a doctor; I went with her for a Jew Doctor in Allen-street; I don't know his name; I staid with Mrs. Raffsky all night; this morning I went home early, at 5:30 or 6 o'clock; I left two of the children, and took the oldest one and the baby with me; I found there had been a fire in the place, and was not allowed to go in; an officer asked me where my husband was; I told him, and he said I must go for my husband; I knew the people that lived on the top floor; I did not know until this moment that anybody was burned up; I left a kerosene lamp burning in my room when I went away; I filled the lamp yesterday; it was on a bracket on the side of the door between the two rooms; I always leave that burning when I am out in the evening; I turned the light down a little; I did not set the place on fire; I do not know of anything that would make the fire unless it was the lamp; I always kept it burning, and nothing ever happened before; my husband is insured, I think, for $800; our property was worth more than that; I left the door-key in the house when I went away, and fastened the door with a spring-lock; I have only two keys for that lock, and they were both in my possession; they have been in my possession ever since; I left the house to carry my husband his supper last night.

Marshal Sheldon did not feel justified in holding either Mr. or Mrs. Cohen, and they were allowed to go.

At Bellevue Hospital the reporter saw Fireman Lynch. He is badly injured, his hands and arms being so severely burned that little skin is left on them. His forehead is also badly burned. Dr. Clemens, who has charge of him, says that as far there are no indications of internal injuries, and, if he has escaped them he will recover. Mrs. Burbiechel has a wound on the back of the head, and her spine is severely injured. Her recovery is doubtful. Coroner Woltman and a jury viewed the five dead bodies in the Morgue yesterday afternoon, but no day was set for the inquest.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE PLACE.

MANY LIVES IN DANGER BUT NO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS—THE LOSSES.

"Circus s'afire, Cap'n," shouted a small boy at 5:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as he rushed into Capt. Byrnes's quarters in the Mercer-Street Station-house, and then dashed across the street to see Capt. Breslin's engine, No. 33, turn out. No alarm had been struck, but the officer first mentioned ran out, buttoning up his coat, and as he turned toward Broadway the gong sounded. On Broadway was a scene of the wildest confusion. Hundreds of pedestrians were rushing toward Lent's Circus, an ominous cloud of black smoke rose apparently from the roof of it, and coaches driven and hackmen were hurrying away to avoid being blocked. When Engine No. 33 dashed up in front of the circus and took water every window in the New-York Hotel appeared to have a spectator, and the Police established cordons across Broadway from Washington-place to Eighth-street. On the arrival of the engineer officers of the Fire Department, it was found that the fire had originated in an L-shaped building in the rear of No. 47 Lafayette-place, and that the circus and other buildings were, apparently, in immediate danger. Two more alarms were sent out almost simultaneously, and when the engines dashed toward the rendezvous from every direction the reserves of the Twenty-ninth, Eighth Precincts, summoned by Capt. Byrnes, came up on the double-quick, but none too soon, as at this moment, five minutes after the discovery of the fire, at least 5,000 people sought to break the fire-lines. Shortly after the reserves of the Twenty-ninth Precinct arrived, and were disposed to advantage.

There was a little confusion at first in getting the water on the fire, as by that unknown agency that imparts intelligence in moments of excitement, even the firemen were fully impressed with the belief that the circus building was ablaze. The fire, however, originated on the first floor of the "L" structure in the rear of the *Churchman* Building, No. 47 Lafayette-place, and in a very peculiar manner. On the floor named is the office of the Celluloid Shoe Protector Company, of which Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell is President. Gun-cotton is used in the manufacture of the celluloid, and about 5 o'clock a boy, whose name could not be ascertained, but who began work yesterday, who was lighting oil lamps, upset one of them. While it fell he endeavored with his foot to check it, but he was not quick enough, and kicked it into a pile of gun-cotton that was lying loose on the floor. Those in the L building and in the *Churchman* office say that there was only a slight explosion, more like a flash accompanied by a vibration, but people as far off as the Astor Library say that there was a perceptible shock. The office of the Celluloid Shoe-protector Company was ablaze in a few seconds. Overhead were the composing-rooms of the *Churchman*, and the proof-reading and editorial rooms. South was the Oriental Hotel, which is a five-story, five-story iron building of Stewart & Co., and the west, iron-fronted buildings on Broadway. The tail of the L building ran south toward the circus, so that the building completely hemmed in the rear of the Oriental Hotel, which is used as a dining-room on the first floor, and as dormitories for guests on the three upper floors. On the same floor as the Celluloid Shoe-protector Company was the office of Albert Kidder & Co., brass finisher and manufacturer of electro-medical apparatus. On the third floor of the tail of the L building were the apartments of the janitor, Mr. Schaffer, a Swiss. When the fire broke out his wife was in her kitchen, which is in the composing-rooms and the quarters of the *Churchman* were about 25 persons. In A. T. Stewart & Co.'s buildings were about 420 working people, of whom 335 were women. In the *Churchman* building were a score of persons, in the Oriental Hotel about 90 guests and persons, and in one of the Broadway buildings, Nos. 740 and 742, Robert Weinberg's drapery trimmings factory, 110 girls and several clerks. Ten Orkney ponies, a colt, and eight circus horses, several grooms and riders, were in the circus stables.

Those first in peril were the employes of the *Churchman*, about half of whom were women. The editorial and proof-reading rooms are over the composing-rooms, and cover only one-half of the area of the composing-rooms, the rest of the space being taken up by a flat roof. There is a space of about 30 feet between the north coping of the roof and A. T. Stewart & Co.'s building. At the outbreak of the fire, Mrs. Clark, assistant proof-reader, escaped on the roof clad in a wrapper, and rushing to one of the windows of the Stewart building, made signs for the girls on the third floor to open it. They understood her, opened the window, and Mrs. Clark with a bound cleared the space between the roof and the window, and was safe. She had abandoned her dress, trinkets, and money. Miss Fogarty, a type-setter, found herself hemmed in by the flames, but had the presence of mind to slide down a hatchway rope, the ends of which terribly lacerated and burned hands. All the people in the L building got out safely, and in the Stewart buildings not an accident occurred, although some of the girls, panic-stricken, risked their necks in rushing down stairs to the street. In the Oriental Hotel were some ludicrous scenes. A score of guests carried out their trunks and begged the neighbors to shelter them and their impedimenta. Others heaped their property on the muddy sidewalks or in the gardens which front the houses. One lady rushed, bare-headed, out of the hotel with a canary in a cage. She sought shelter in a house remote from the hotel, was hospitably received, sank on a lounge, and exclaimed: "Thank God, the bird's safe; but Oh! I've left my diamond earrings on the bureau." After the fire she found her jewels. The girls employed at Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway got out safely, but broke looms and machinery in their frantic efforts to escape. In the alley north of the circus-yard, after the engines got well to work, was a deafening sound. The grooms had unfastened the ponies, the colt, and the circus horses, and had driven them into the alley, which was crowded with policemen, firemen, and insurance agents. Opposite the entrance to the alley Engine No. 33 snorted, and several of the horses would not face it. They kicked, reared, reached about, and entered either of alleys, and it was only by plucky firemen rushing down using them as leaders that the rest were got out. All were stabled in Greene-street until the fire was extinguished.

Of the progress of the fire little can be said. Ten minutes after the flames the whole of the L building was ablaze and the main building, No. 47 Lafayette-place, and the Oriental Hotel caught. The firemen had enough to do to confine the flames to the L building, but they managed to keep the fire from getting ahead in the hotel and the front building. Stewart & Co.'s building was fire-proof, as was the rear of the Broadway buildings. The circus was at no time in danger. At 6 o'clock the flames were well under control, the L building being completely gutted, the rear of No. 47 Lafayette-place burned out and the Oriental Hotel badly damaged. At 7 o'clock the fire was out, but the firemen remained until 9 P. M., tearing up beams wherever fire lurked. The following are the losses incident connected with the disaster was the injury to Mrs. Shafter. When the alarm was given she was in her room, and she became so terror-stricken, that after vainly endeavoring to find $280—the savings of herself and her husband for 10 years—she leaped out of a window into the yard of No. 736 Broadway, and was picked up insensible. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was ascertained that her spine and several ribs were fractured. She cannot live. Her husband became nearly crazed on learning what had befallen her, and ran all the way to the hospital. He and his wife lose all they had by the fire.

Mr. Parks, time-keeper, and Mr. Thornton, Superintendent of Stewart's, were instrumental in getting the employes out safe, and in removing valuable property out of the reach of damage. One box alone that was brought down stairs contained furs worth $50,000, which would have been ruined by smoke or heated vapor.

The Messrs. Mallory were burned out five years ago in Hartford. Their private rooms in the great building were elegantly fitted up.

The performance at the New-York Circus went on last night as usual.

THE LOSSES.

No. 47 Lafayette-place, front and rear, (L building,) owned and occupied in great part by Dr. Marshall R. Mallory, editor of the *Churchman* and printer of the *Sanitarian*, edited by Dr. Bell, and by Messrs. Holmes and Hoe's *Young Christian Soldier*, for the Board of Missions. Estimate on a stock of paper worth $10,000, received yesterday, by a boy, one quart at a time.....$60,000

Albert Kidder & Co., brass finishers, &c.; insured. 2,000

Celluloid Shoe Protector Company..... 1,800

Mr. and Mrs. Shafter, on furniture, &c..... 800

Losses to employes..... 500

Smith, Dodge & Day, decorators and glass-stainers, first floor, front..... 150

John A. Stevens, of the *Magazine of American History*, third floor..... 400

Miss Litchfield, of the *Churchman*; Mr. Walton, artist, and Mr. Wood, of the *Churchman*, fourth and fifth floors..... 300

Nos. 45 and 45 Lafayette-place, occupied as the Oriental Hotel by Fanny M. Underhill, (No. 43 owned by Mrs. Agnes Lloyd, and No. 45 by Mrs. Dolano;) loss on building and contents..... 10,000

Losses to guests..... 1,500

Nos. 41 and 43 Lafayette-place, owned and occupied by Stewart estate; Damage to building..... 500

Damage by water, fire, and smoke: basement, storage; first floor, storage and oil-cloths; second floor, upholstery, (badly damaged;) third floor, dress-making, laundry, &c., furs, (badly damaged;) fourth floor, carpets and stocks; fifth floor, carpet manufacturing..... 12,000

No. 736 Broadway, owned by Kammerraley estate; occupied by John Cattnach, trunks, &c.; water damage..... 1,200

No. 738 Broadway, owned by Stevenson estate; occupied by Mrs. Stevenson, second, third, and fifth floors (first floor vacant) by H. J. Hart, dealer in upholstery goods; water and smoke damage. 3,000

Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, owned by Catharine Wolf, (Lorillard estate,) and occupied, (except first floor, vacant,) by Robert Weinberg, manufacturer of drapery trimmings; water and smoke damage..... 1,500

Total..... $95,550

YORKVILLE CITIZENS PROTESTING.

SEEKING A REDUCTION OF ELEVATED FARES —OBJECTING TO LIQUOR IN THE PARKS.

The Yorkville Citizens' Association met in Parepa Hall last night, Vice-President Jacob F. Miller in the chair. Mr. H. C. Robinson, of the Committee on the Improvement of the Public Parks, reported that he had visited the Mayor for the purpose of having part of the appropriation for the public parks, to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000, set aside for the improvement of the East Side Park, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets. Mr. Robinson failed to see the Mayor, but other parties informed him that the budget for the parks had been made up, and could not be altered without going before the Board of Aldermen when they make a revision of the estimates. On motion, the committee was continued, with power to go before the Board of Aldermen and endeavor to secure apportionment in favor of their park. Secret J. T. Brooks, of the Committee on the Sale of Liquors in the Public Parks, reported that he had had an interview with Commissioner Wenman in regard to the sale of liquor at Mount St. Vincent. The Commissioner treated him very cavalierly. In reply to a question from Mr. Brooks as to whether the Commissioner had given the lessee at Mount St. Vincent permission to sell liquor, Mr. Wenman said: "There are a great many old fanatics fooling around to see what they can find out, and if they want to run things, they had better come down here and run the department themselves." Mr. Brooks was rather taken aback, but said that he would report the interview to the association. "No," said the Commissioner, "you state facts. Say that the lease was granted to those people to keep a hotel, and that there was no stipulation as to whether they should or should not be allowed to sell liquor. We had a right to do that if we had a mind to, though." Mr. Brooks next went to the Excise Commissioners, and obtained the following report: "Mr. Bope has granted to the lessees of Mount St. Vincent to sell liquor. On motion, the committee was continued, with authority to prepare a remonstrance against the sale of liquor in the public parks, which, after adoption by the association and being signed by leading citizens, is to be laid before the Commissioners. Mr. Brooks also reported the result of a meeting of a committee on the reduction of fares on the elevated railroads and the Directors of the roads. The officers of the company had asserted that they thought they had done a good deal in acceding to the wishes of the community by reducing their fares to 5 cents during the hours when the working classes were going to and from work, and they thought that was all the public should ask for until the roads had a chance to see what the effect of the "wear and tear" on the roads would amount to. They had not had time to ascertain what their expenses would be. The committee endeavored to prove to the officers that their receipts would be greater at 5 cents than at 10, but "they couldn't see it." Mr. Robinson said that there was no doubt that nothing could be gained from conferences with the officers of the roads. The association would be compelled to go before the Legislature and force the roads to reduce their fares. He argued that the statements made by the committee of the officers were ridiculous, when their own statement recently published showed at a glance what enormous profits they were realizing. They were making a profit of 40 per cent on the earnings of the Third-avenue road, and 55 per cent on the earnings of the West Side road. On that report the stock of the New-York and Metropolitan Roads had advanced 10 per cent within three or four days, while the Manhattan stock had risen from 42 to 72 in the same time. The road was built when iron was at its lowest point—3 cents a pound—when in six years it would have cost them 10 cents a pound. Their capital stock had been increased to $13,000,000. Parties who held the stock were well aware that of that amount $9,000,000 would pay a dividend of 10 per cent, and could any company doing so well stand up and say that they could not afford to make a reduction in their fares? On motion, the committee was directed to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to the Legislature.

THE CLEARANCE OF STOCKS.

PROPOSAL TO OPEN A STOCK EXCHANGE BANK.

President Ives, of the Stock Exchange, has received a communication from a responsible gentleman, making the following proposition:

"I propose to furnish, on or before Jan. 1, 1880, a bank or other proper incorporated agency, under the laws of the State of New-York, with $1,000,000 of paid up unimpaired cash capital, authorized and prepared to do all the business above named, viz.: To receive the deposits of all the New-York Stock Exchange, and to pay out the same upon their checks, and prepared and authorized to certify checks for such amounts as are required for the easy transaction of the Stock Exchange business. The New-York Stock Exchange, or its Governing Committee, may designate one-half of the Directors of the bank, and the members of the Stock Exchange may take as much or as little of the capital stock of the bank as they please, or furnish or procure the rest of the capital up to $1,000,000, not wanted by the Stock Exchange, provided the Stock Exchange will pass the subjoined of the following resolutions, and at a proper time make a by-law substantially the same:

"Resolved, That we approve of the plan of having a bank, distinct and separate from the banks of the mercantile community, through which the members of the Stock Exchange shall do all their business with each other.

"Resolved, That whenever the Governing Committee shall inform us that they have arranged satisfactorily as to terms, conditions, capital stock, certification of checks, management, &c., with any proper institution organized under the laws of the State of New-York, within 30 days thereafter we will do all our business with members of the Stock Exchange through said bank, and that all purchases made by us from any member of the Stock Exchange shall be paid for by certified checks upon said bank."

The proposal does not meet with favor.

JAY GOULD'S LATEST PURCHASE.

It was announced in Wall-street yesterday that Commodore Garrison had deposited in the Bank of New-York Mr. Jay Gould's checks in payment for a controlling interest in the Missouri Pacific Railway. The road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City, with a branch from Kirkwood, on the main line, to Carondelet—in all 299 miles. There are, besides, 126.75 miles of other roads leased by the company, viz.: From Kansas City to Leavenworth, from Leavenworth to Atchison, from Boonville to Tipton, and from Lexington to Sedalia. Connection is made at Kansas City with the Kansas Pacific Railway. The nominal capital is $7,000,000, and the bonded indebtedness, according to the last report, issued Dec. 31, 1874, $13,186,000. Default in the payment of interest was made in January, 1876, and on the 9th of June following a decree of foreclosure was issued in favor of the third mortgage bondholders. On Sept. 6 of the same year the road was sold. Commodore Garrison becoming its practical owner. The third mortgage bondholders have a suit pending against the reorganized company, saying out of that sale, and it is understood that Mr. Gould assumes his share of the risk involved in the outcome of this suit.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

HOW A CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY WAS DEFEATED—MR. SOLON B. SMITH EXPLAINS —OTHER MEETINGS.

Brevoort Hall, the head-quarters of the Twentieth District Republican Association, was well filled last night when the regular meeting of the organization was held, the friends of the President being out in strong force. Mr. Solon B. Smith was in the chair, and at 8 o'clock called the meeting to order. Mr. John R. Shields, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, a number of members were admitted, a complimentary resolution to Gen. Chester A. Arthur was adopted, and other routine business disposed of. Mr. Henry K. Stearns wrote to the association saying he had found candidates on the tickets of his political opponents who suited him better than those nominated by the Republicans, and having done so, and broken the pledge of membership, he had taken to the association, he wished to resign. His resignation was accepted. Mr. Solon B. Smith then rose, and having called Mr. Blumenstiel to the chair, said he held in his hand a copy of THE TIMES of yesterday containing some remarks about himself. He read the account of his course on election day toward Mr. William Law, the Republican candidate for Assembly. Mr. Smith said he had not been more than 18 months in a political position, while he had been eight years in politics, so he could scarcely be said to have "lived on politics." He said that Gen. Arthur was not responsible for anything he had done, nor was he [Smith] responsible to Gen. Arthur for any of his acts. He acknowledged that Mr. Law had paid his assessment, and declared that it had gone into the treasury. Furthermore, he admitted he had told Mr. Law that it would cost him $1,500 to run the canvass. As to the charge about 70,000 ballots being sent to the "Stalwart Club," he made some exception, and he questioned the correctness of the conversation reported to have been held between himself and Mr. Law on election day. He did not say to him, "You'll be elected, Mr. Law, who sat on a front seat, interrupted with; "You did say that, Mr. Smith." A voice in the audience shouted: "Sold out, and we know it," and Mr. Smith went on reading to the end of the article. He then explained that he had been asked by Law to take charge of his printing, as the candidate was unused to politics, and was bothered by bill-posters and others. Again, the printer, had declined to take any orders unless he [Smith] would become responsible for them. He had several times asked Law for a bill of $131, and $77 50 of it was paid. He met him on election day and asked him to settle, as it was a matter of principle, principally, to settle up the election bills before the polls closed on election day. Mr. Law had told him that he had been paying out a good deal of money and hadn't the cash to pay. Finally Smith asked him if he was going to settle. Law said "No." Smith asked him if he was willing to take the consequences, to which Law replied, "Yes." Mr. Smith said: "The result was clear. I went through the districts and did all I could to beat him. There was not a man in the whole district who did not know the whole story in an hour."

Mr. Smith's remarks were received with a storm of mingled cheers and hisses. Mr. Law, who rose to respond, apologized for his inability to make a speech, being a plain business man, who had never before made a speech, he was unable to effectively present his views. He had paid all his dues, done all that was required of him, and appealed to the audience to say whether he owed any man a cent. The printer looked to him for his pay, and had told him that if he [Law] did not pay it he never expected to get it. He had called Smith to account for anything Ragan that he thought necessary, and not to take orders from anybody else, as he did not wish everybody to be ordering work for him. If he could not pay a paltry bill of $130—which he had paid—it would be best for him to get out of business and politics altogether.

Mr. William Kalicek made a speech full of lively praise of Mr. Smith's action, and moved that a resolution of approval and confidence be adopted. Mr. John E. Flagler followed in a similar strain, saying that no Republican with any idea of honor or principle could hesitate to say that the action of the President was absolutely correct. "Nothing but a heartless fraud," Mr. Law, and the same after 2 o'clock." This sentiment was greeted with more cheers and hisses, and Mr. Flagler then offered a resolution that the members of the association have entire belief in the ability, honesty, and integrity of Mr. Solon B. Smith.

Mr. Law again rose and protested that he could not properly carry his case singlehanded against so many expressed sentiments. He only desired to say why he had been nominated. [A voice from the south side shouted "For money."] "Was it the right," he asked, "of the President to supplant me by another candidate? If so, what did I pay $300 for, and other demands made upon me?" The dispute about his printing bill had only been made an offset to his charges. He thought it was all money.

Mr. John F. O'Rourke, who attempted to get the floor, was hindered by the efforts of Mr. George Van Brunt. Mr. Smith's right-hand man, who wished to have the previous question ordered. Mr. O'Rourke considered that the arrangements between Mr. Smith and Mr. Law were private, and the association had nothing to do with them. Mr. Smith had violated his pledge to the association. There had been no other candidate before the convention, and the party were pledged to support Mr. Law. He never knew of a stronger case of self-crimination than that of their President. [Loud cheers and hisses from different parts of the room.]

Other speeches were made by many members friendly to Mr. Smith, and then another effort was made to put the previous question. Mr. Blumenstiel had promised to yield the floor to Mr. O'Rourke, once more, and he did, when Mr. O'Rourke simply read the pledge of membership of the association, by which each member promises to sustain all nominations made by the Republican Party through legally-constituted conventions called or recognized by the Central Committee.

After this pledge had been read, the motion on Mr. Flagler's resolution was put, and immediately there followed a scene of the greatest disorder. The motion was drowned in alternate cheers for Law and Smith. Just at this point the gas lights were turned out. The Chairman was heard to declare the motion carried, and the meeting broke up in confusion. Mr. Smith said after the meeting: "I admit that I did all I could to defeat Law, and I would do it again to-morrow if necessary."

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association last evening adopted a series of resolutions expressing their gratification at the Republican successes in the late election, and alluding in terms of eulogy to Governor-elect Cornell, the Hon. Granville P. Hawes, the newly-elected Justice of the Marine Court, and Mr. Edward H. Mitchell, the successful candidate for Assembly. The final resolution set forth that to the "comprehensive understanding, marked executive ability, untiring devotion and zeal" of the Hon. Chester A. Arthur, the Republicans of the State and City are in a great measure indebted for the satisfactory results of the election. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, the President of the Association, said that he joined heartily and enthusiastically with the members of the association in supporting most of the resolutions. He felt satisfied, he said, that Gov. Cornell would leave his office a more popular man than when he entered it, and that his Administration would be distinguished as a truly Republican, honest, and just Administration, which would be satisfactory to all. He [Judge Dittenhoefer] did not wish to be understood as assenting to the proposition that the campaign had been managed in the most liberal manner. On the contrary, he was individually opposed to many measures taken. In view of the fact that the election was now over, he believed there should be perfect harmony and unity. If anything had been demonstrated by the election it was that a Republican victory next year would depend on a liberal leadership, good candidates, and conciliation instead of ostracism. Other speeches were delivered by Messrs. Ethan Allen, William A. Darling, James Thompson, Philip Frankenheimer, and Major Willard Bullard.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association met at the rooms corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, last evening. Mr. John H. Brady, who has been elected one of the Coroners, presided. After some routine business, Gen. Pinckney presented resolutions congratulating the Republicans of the State on the recent victory, congratulating Mr. Cornell on his success, and complimenting Gen. Arthur on his skillful and successful management of the campaign. Mr. John R. Nugent next offered resolutions congratulating the President, Mr. John H. Brady, on his election as Coroner, and assuring the people of New-York that he would fill the office to which they had elected him with credit to them and credit to himself. Speeches on both resolutions were made by Gen. Pinckney, Mr. John S. Phillips, Mr. John R. Nugent, and the President, Mr. Brady. The attention of the meeting was then drawn to the fact that statements had been made that the association refused facilities to the German citizens to join it, and it was shown by the records of the association that this was untrue, for only two persons had for years past been denied membership, of all who had applied, and neither of these were Germans. After this some 50 new members signed the roll, and the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

F. T. S. Darley, of Philadelphia, is at the Everett House.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is at the Grand Hotel.

The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman J. W. Dwight, of Dryden, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

F. Gordon Dexter and Elisha Atkins, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. J. R. Roche, of Ireland, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel.

Senator William W. Eaton and the Hon. Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota; Hiss Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and Col. R. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Fire badge No. 1128 has been lost. The finder will please return it to the counting-room, TIMES Office.

Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges in bankruptcy to O. C. Quirk and Isaac Bernstein.

Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons, will give its annual reception in the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, next Tuesday evening.

The Fall games of the Athletic Association of the College of the City of New-York will be held on the Manhattan Athletic Club Grounds this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Catharine Madill, of No. 64 Oliver-street, who was shot in the back by her husband, John, a bartender, on the 5th inst., near her residence. Madill was sent to the Tombs.

The pretty yacht at the Seventh Regiment Fair is the property of the Ninth Company, not the Fourth Company, as erroneously stated yesterday. It was built by John Englis, whose sons are members of the Ninth Company.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Frederick Vors. It is entitled "The Craft of the Silversmith," with numerous illustrations and lantern views.

Philip Shaffer,